FBIS DAILY REPORT

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STEFANI MAKES CLOSING SPEECH TO ASSEMBLY

AU211818 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 17 Jan 82 pp 1, 4

[Closing speech at the Eighth Session of the Ninth Legislature of the People's Assembly delivered by Simon Stefani, president of the People's Assembly, on 16 January 1982 in Tirana]

[Text] Comrade deputies, this session of the People's Assembly held its proceedings 2 months after the successful conclusion of the historic Eighth AWP Congress and the magnificent celebration of the party's 40th jubilee anniversary. The programmatic report, "On the AWP Central Committee's Activity," delivered by Comrade Enver Hoxha to the congress, is a magnificent program for Socialist Albania's present and bright future.

This report's work has revived enthusiasm and revolutionary mobilization in the work and efforts to fully implement the party's set tasks in the economy, education and the homeland's defense among the communists, masses, working class, cooperativist peasantry, people's intelligentsia, youth and women in our country.

Likewise, it has served to strengthen more than ever the unity of the people and party around the Central Committee led by Comrade Enver. By consistently waging the class struggle, revolutionary vigilance has been further raised to discover and destroy, as always, all the hostile plans and plots of U.S. imperialism, Soviet social imperialism and their coworkers, and also the internal enemies of the party and people.

The issues on the agenda of this People's Assembly session have been concluded. This session of the People's Assembly unanimously approved the makeup of the Council of Ministers and its program presented by Comrade Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

In this session, we also approved the law "For the Seventh 5-Year Plan for the Cultural and Economic Development of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania for 1981-1985." The Seventh 5-Year Plan was drafted on the basis of the program of directives defined at the Eighth AWP Congress. Likewise, we approved the law "For the State Plan for Economic and Cultural Development of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania for 1982" and the law "For the State Budget for 1982."

The approval of these laws is another very important event for the entire life of our country. The new 5-year plan is the most magnificent that we have drafted up to now, and the first in the history of our state of the dictatorship of the proletariat which will be realized relying fully on its own forces and material, financial and human possibilities without taking any external credits or aid.

As many people correctly emphasized in the discussions, this plan is feasible, scientifically based and fully capable of being realized. This is best illustrated by the conclusions reached in fulfilling the plan's tasks for 1981.

The Seventh 5-Year Plan will further, uninterruptedly advance the socialist industrialization of the country and the intensification and development of agriculture. Likewise, during this plan important structural improvements will be made in the field of production and turnover, and the various spheres of economic relations in the cities and especially in the countryside will be further perfected.

Comrade Enver Hoxha emphasized at the Eighth AWP Congress that "achieving economic independence alongside political independence, ensuring the country's defense through our people themselves, and educating and arming the working masses with Marxist-Leninist ideology are those strong and unshakable pillars upon which our socialist fortress stands. They are the fundamental traits which characterize a truly socialist state."

To successfully fulfill the 1982 plan and the 5-year plan, to overcome the difficulties of growth and also those which the external and internal enemies have created and will attempt to create, requires that the working class, the cooperativist peasantry, the people's intelligentsia and all our working people, under the party's leadership and relying on its correct line, utilize all their physical and mental efforts. The state and economic organs especially have important tasks in this direction during 1982 and the whole 5-year plan. They are required, through revolutionizing their work methods and style, to take a number of measures to further perfect their work in the economy's management, in raising the sense of responsibility and in perfecting the scientific organization and management work and production.

Also, we elected comrades, every deputy and councillor, should keep well in mind Comrade Enver Hoxha's instruction at the Eight AWP Congress that: "The party works so that the elected state organs -- from the people's councils of the villages, districts and up to the People's Assembly and their various commissions and executive organs -- frontally pursue their tasks and exercise the relative authority in all fields of life: political, economic, sociocultural, educational, scientific and others." Great tasks result from these lessons. The attained experience in this field is also a good basis to further intensify work, to pursue and implement all the party's tasks set for the elected state organs.

Always maintaining as a directing compass the eternal doctrine of Marxism-Leninism, our heroic party's decisions and directives, and the teachings of our leader and teacher Comrade Enver Hoxha, let us further raise our mobilization to meet the 70th anniversary of our independence with fulfilled tasks.

I declare the proceedings of the eighth session of the ninth legislature of the People's Assembly closed.

RAMIZ ALIA ATTENDS YOUTH MEETING IN TIRANA

AU182145 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Summary] Today the Central Committee plenum of the Union Working Youth of Albania was held in the Cultural Palace in Tirana. Taking part were the first secretaries of the youth committees in the districts, secretaries of the army units, economic enterprises, agricultural enterprises, directing cadres of central mass organizations and others. Also present was Ramiz Alia, Politburo member and secretary of the AWP Central Committee.

A report was delivered by Lumituri Rexha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth of Albania, on increasing the young people's interest in all problems of the country and taking an active part in socialist life. The young people's conviction in the socialist order, reinforcement of the socialist attitude toward property, and other matters were discussed. It was said that young people are required to raise their qualifications, absorb science and technology and further raise their educational level.

Ramiz Alia greeted those present on behalf of the Central Committee and Enver Hoxha personally. He said that socialist development required people with wider horizons. Young people should further absorb technology and improve their political-educational work. He also spoke about some international problems.

JAKES ADDRESSES ECONOMIC SEMINAR IN PRAGUE

LD121608 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] A state-wide seminar on the tasks of the state plan for socioeconomic development in the current year, as well as the law on the Seventh 5-Year Plan was held in Prague today by the CPCZ Central Committee's Agitation and Propaganda Department.

The main report was delivered by Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He stressed that consistent implementation of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress can lead only toward securing living standards and social certainties. He analyzed the problems of increasing the national economy's effectiveness. As the main path leading toward increasing the national income, he designated reducing the production consumption and increasing the level of the evaluation process. He stressed the need to create everywhere an atmosphere of struggle for economies, to introduce economic budgetary norms into practice more actively and to continually improve management work.

Comrade Milos Jakes further recalled the need to achieve maximum savings in raw materials, energy and other materials and, in this connection, also the correct orientation of investment construction. He spoke about the dynamism of the main industrial branches. He paid great attention to the utilization of the results of science and technology in cooperation with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community.

Comrade Milos Jakes also explained further directions of intensifying the national economy in the coming years, and he analyzed the tasks of propaganda in these spheres.

HRUSKOVIC ON MEASURES FOR INCREASED EFFICIENCY

LD151304 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 15 Jan 82

[From the review of the Slovak press]

[Text] Today Slovak PRAVDA publishes under the headline "Mobilize Forces To Increase Efficiency and Quality of Work" an article by Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. The article says that the current period of economic and social development of society is one of the most complicated so far. We must create conditions under which it will be possible to renew the balance in foreign economic relations, to achieve tangible savings in fuel and energy, metals and human work, and to make the national revenue surpass the national product. The fulfillment of qualitative indices shows our degree of success in the fulfillment of the tasks of increasing efficiency and intensifying our progress. As a result of the operations of several enterprises in various fields, we have failed to achieve the planned reduction in material expenditure, although there has been some improvement. It is well known that unprecedented demands of this stage of advanced socialist construction require a very exacting standard of scientific planning work. Not only a change in the manner of drafting plans and finding solutions to some problems of management and organization is required but also a substantial improvement in the content of plans.

Comrade Hruskovic goes on to say in the next part of the article that scientific-technological progress is the main factor in the construction of the material-technological bases of socialism and communism. This is a comprehensive process the planning and management of which ought to be improved in such a way that in the process of reconstruction of the production and nonproduction spheres technical standards as well as efficiency are increased.

The main task of the Seventh 5-Year Plan is to secure the living standard of the working people by [words indistinct] proceeding with the development of the national economy, speeding up scientific-technological progress and changing the economy to the intensive method of development.

At the end of his article, Comrade Hruskovic emphasizes that the role of economic propaganda is to help the working people orient themselves in understanding complex economic and political problems in domestic and foreign affairs and to arm them with a clear understanding of the prospects for social progress. Daily growth of the awareness and activity of the working people guarantees the success of communist construction.

DAILIES ON PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT

Janovic on Tasks

AU141304 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 13 Jan 82 pp 1, 3

["From" the speech by Jan Janovic, Slovak minister of agriculture and food, delivered at "an aktiv on the tasks arising from the Fifth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum"]

[Excerpt] Parallel with the solution of the practical problems of the 1982 plan and with the detailing of the plan all the way to the intraenterprise departments, our ministry is winding up the work on executive directives, instructions and amendments specifying the approved principles of perfecting the system of the planned management of agriculture, which went into effect on 1 January 1982.

One could ask why this is happening with a 1-year delay when compared with other branches.

As matters stand, the application of the Set of Measures to individual branches was carried out also in agriculture. In the national economy as a whole they went into effect on 1 January 1981 and -- as for some economic instruments -- even before that, on 1 January 1980. Unfortunately, particularly because of the intransigent stance of some intersectoral agencies, which failed to respect properly the special production-technical, organizational and socioeconomic features of agriculture and mechanically applied methods suitable for industry, it was impossible to resolve completely certain problems a year ago. This happened -- although at the price of certain and in our view not always justifiable compromises -- only in the course of 1981, following an authoritative directive [autoritativni unsmerneni] on how to settle the contentious questions. Further, it was agreed that there is no reason to change the system of the management of agricultural production more thoroughly at the present stage even though also this aspect of the management system is being analyzed.

'Basic Problem': Disproportion

LD131948 Prague CTK in English 1720 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Prague, 13 Jan (CTK) -- The basic problem of the development of Czechoslovak agriculture is the disproportion in the development of the vegetable and livestock production, RUDE PRAVO said editorially today.

While the production of grain increased in 1976-1980 by 9 per cent against the previous five-year plan period, the production of pigs for slaughter increased by 18.1 per cent and of poultry even by 28.6 per cent. In order to balance the difference between the amount of harvested grain and livestock feed consumption in the Sixth Five-Year Plan period it was necessary to import eight million tons of feed worth 22,000 million crowns. Without balancing the deficit of harvests by imports the yearly consumption of meat would have stagnated on the level reached at the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan (1971-75) when it was about 80-81 kilograms per head. [The per-capita meat consumption in 1980 averaged 85.6 kg.)

RUDE PRAVO pointed out that the terms of credit at the end of the Sixth Five-Year Plan changed in such a way that it ceased to be [words indistinct] the Czechoslovak economy to further increase its indebtedness. Therefore a stress is being put on changing the existing structure of the livestock production in favour of cattle breeding (?and) increasing the production of fodder grasses. However, changes in the structure of agricultural production cannot become [word indistinct] immediately with regard to the long-term, (?about) four-year, production cycle in cattle breeding. Moreover, it will be [words indistinct] considerably decrease the number of pigs.

Retail food sales are at present about 110,000 million crowns annually and state allocations on the production of food represent 25,000 million crowns. Nobody can afford for a long time to sell goods on the home market at prices lower than the costs of imports and production, the daily said and added that in general, the level of meeting the needs of the society cannot [words indistinct] that the economic results obtained.

RUDE PRAVO ELABORATES ON CSSR'S EXPORT NEEDS

AU19171 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Significance of Exports"]

[Excerpts] Undoubtedly it is necessary to cut down the cost of materials, particularly since the purchasing prices -- regardless of whether they concern domestic extraction or production, or the imports of fuel and energy -- are, on the whole, rising. And it is impossible to expect a change in this direction; we must count on the continued increase in acquisition costs, which means that they will increasingly burden our republics' balance of payments.

That is why it is so important to strengthen the income sphere, primarily by increasing exports. In some cases it is still possible to enlarge the export volume; but on principle we must strive to achieve the growth of quality and of the technical standards of production as a prerequisite for achieving higher sales prices -- and not the growth of the bulk volume.

But many enterprises are still striving to reproduce what they already know how to do, instead of showing sufficient efforts to come out with something new, or at least significantly better, which would justify our demanding correspondingly higher prices on the world market, in one sphere or another, than the prices we are now getting.

Precisely because the import needs of our economy are very high, the processing industry's efforts should be all the greater to supply products of superior standards both promptly and in sufficient quantities. In this context we should reflect critically on the current practices, when foreign trade organizations are, on the one hand, striving to win contracts, while, on the other, trying to find somebody to accomplish the export task. Time and again they play the role of supplicants with regard to production; time and again the producing enterprise regards the promise to fill the order almost as an act of benevolence on its part.

It is supremely desirable that such practices should change. The production enterprises should themselves supply the greatest number of products possible and demand that the foreign trade organizations place the most effective products with high technical and qualitative standards on the foreign market as speedily as possible. But so far they develop such pressure merely in order to achieve the sales of mostly average and less effective products; it is therefore no wonder that we have a lot of worries and small results with such sales.

Another unfavorable phenomenon in the producing enterprises' practices when taking on export orders are their counterdemands. They make the fulfillment of export tasks dependent on import or other entries in production, over and above the framework of the means allotted by the plan. Quite logically we ask: If an enterprise demands additional imports, raw materials, other materials, or energy to fill the export order, what is it using the means it had received previously for? Probably for producing commodities which have no sales priority.

Opinions are also cropping up which say that production facilities themselves would be capable of selling their goods better than they are being sold by foreign trade organizations. But are not the production enterprises' representatives taking part in all negotiations? The growth of the effectiveness of our production can scarcely be ensured by some kind of organizational change; it can be ensured solely and only by assidiously raising the technical-economic parameters of products and by assessing them not according to our domestic standards, but according to international standards in the field in question.

The production sphere may object by saying that, particularly in engineering, the improvement of technical standards is a lengthy affair and that a turnabout cannot be achieved overnight. However, this does nothing to change the fact that the demand to emphatically enhance the effectiveness of production for export is also a long-term demand, and that it is contained in the conclusion of the 15th party congress -- since which such a long time has passed that any sincerely meant effort would have already yielded palpable results.

Our national economy needs quite a lot of foreign currency, for instance, to ensure food production, that is, for importing fodder and the ingredients of fodder mixtures. The state is spending large amounts of money to subsidize foodstuffs. Thus the annual meat consumption requires (apart from what the citizens pay in retail prices) an additional 6 billion in foreign currency.

Thus it is not enough to state that something is not on the market, or why this or that is not available; it is necessary to know what must be done to make it available.

PROBLEMS IN EMPLOYMENT OF UNIVERSITY GRADUATES

AU181408 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Education -- A Permanent Process"]

[Excerpts] Both the long-term nature of the educational process and particularly the fact that its economic yield cannot be immediately jotted down in the accounting columns still often lead to an underestimation of education. Yet a strictly economical approach to education may have very harmful consequences. It may result in a lag of science and the entire educational system, limit the development of culture and, in general, exert a negative influence on the development potentials of individuals, population groups and society as a whole.

Closely connected with this are shortcomings in planning and in estimates of future developments. Dezider Krocsany, minister of labor and social affairs of the Slovak Socialist Republic, in this context draws attention to the fact that in drawing up the planned needs for qualified personnel, some enterprises, economic production units and branches "have been frequently displaying inertia, proceeding according to the deeply rooted extensive forms of development and failing to take into account the changed demographic situation and the possibilities of applying scientific and technical progress. As a result, there have been inaccurate, excessively high and unjustified demands for increases in the numbers of qualified personnel according to the individual fields of study."

Precisely this approach is one of the reasons why, in some areas and branches, we have a certain surplus of specialists and problems are emerging concerning their deployment.

The Set of Measures, which is very correctly aimed at limiting the administrative apparatus, is an additional factor since a number of enterprises have falsely interpreted this requirement. It is a fact that many professions requiring university education fall within the area of administrative work. The enterprises prefer, therefore, not to hire them to avoid expanding the already overblown bureaucratic apparatus. The question remains, however, whether a computer programmer can be treated like a clerk, or, into which category should we put people in the control rooms of the NC [possibly numerically controlled] and CNC machinery and the like? Are they perhaps clerks?

A certain delay in the scientific and technical development against the original assumptions can be regarded as another reason for the surplus of specialists. Within the framework of the long-term project of reorganizing the contents of the curricula in the educational system, educational institutions began to train in advance specialists who then simply could not assert themselves in practice.

The problems that have cropped up in connection with the assertion of some graduates have led to the view that education is a useless luxury, that it must be limited, that the higher educational institutions should not accept so many young applicants and reduce the number of people pursuing their studies while working, and so forth. However, this would be a shortsighted policy, economically advantageous only from the viewpoint of the present. From the viewpoint of the future it could mean an irreplaceable loss, additional delay in the scientific and technical development, and a negative impact on creative thinking and, thereby, on the search for new methods of work.

DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN WORDS, DEEDS DISCUSSED

AU191334 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Relationship Between Words and Deeds"]

[Excerpts] The Fourth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum was designed to wake up, metaphorically speaking, those comrades and party organizations who have not yet sufficiently grasped the requirements of the present; are content with a mere formal approach to problems, letting them ripen and grow without dealing with them; and tolerate opportunism manifested in a discrepancy between words and deeds. The complex nature of the situation and the demands on all of us ensuing from it were also underlined by the Fifth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum. If we want the national income to grow at a faster rate than the social product and the national economy to develop along intensive paths, we must not permit a state of affairs in which many comrades continue merely to raise their hands in approval instead of using them to proceed to action. The ratio between the growth rates of the national income and the social product will be changed only when we achieve a breakthrough in the thinking of personnel. This breakthrough depends, however, on the state of their moral awareness. The relationship between words and deeds is thus becoming primarily a matter of one's approach.

Those who assume that the tasks of the state plan -- as outlined, for example, at the last CPCZ Central Committee session -- concern exclusively those working in the economic base are wrong. The role of the superstructure is self-evident, especially as far as education is concerned. Any mistake committed in moral education boomerangs. An example would be a director who -- taking part in an operative consultation where he is enjoined to reduce, as a binding task, by two the number of new projects approvingly applauds the measures, together with the others -- but even on his way home ponders how to circumvent the task and whom to contact to push through an exception. Whenever someone vehemently defends enterprise interests at the expense of social interests, it is nothing but a sort of selfishness. The argument that an individual speculating in this way does not want anything for himself does not hold water. There is a great deal of similarity between the moral approach of someone who takes a sack of cement from the construction site of a hospital to build his own weekend house and someone who takes a sum from social resources to erect a building -- no matter how important for his community, town or district -- but upsets thereby social plans whose value and importance are greater.

Both are concerned with the same thing, their own profit. In the first case it is clearly evident from the walls of the weekend house; in the second case it is perhaps less tangible yet even more clearly evident -- he builds a "monument" for the city and himself, his prestige among his fellow citizens grows, people speak with respect about his connections, and the city or the district show their gratitude for the assistance. Both lack something that is elementary -- a [correct] attitude to social property and social needs and understanding for social priorities. And precisely that is one of the fundamental conditions of a socialist way of life.

In the family, children are expected to keep their word, to do what they have promised to do. Yet in many families education in harmony between words and deeds does not go any further. The parents themselves often do not fulfill their promises, say things they do not believe, and act differently from the way they speak in front of neighbors, in the street, or before acquaintances. The children of such parents then frequently enter into life with the notion that it is absolutely normal and even moral when they are not sparing in words but in deeds.

The teacher who lectures about the scientific world outlook in class but, in private, is a religious believer also has a flaw on his conscience. A foreman, or the leader of a group of pioneers, or a trade union functionary, or a journalist or a physician who, on the one hand, moralizes yet, on the other hand, does not act according to moral principles does not have a clear conscience either.

We wonder where all the verbalists around us came from and do not realize that, through our bad approach, we often cultivate in them such conduct.

When it suits some amoral individuals not to go beyond words, let us force them with the leverage at our disposal either to change their attitude to life or to make way for more moral people. What leverage is there? It is not negligible. There is, for example, control. It can only be meaningful when it is not superficial and careless but when it penetrates the crux of the matter. There is also criticism. Have we achieved progress in utilizing and accepting it on party premises that would correspond to the Leninist style of work? We also have available evaluations of cadres, meetings, supraordinated bodies and, last but not least, comradely warnings from among the ranks of the close collaborators, from the collective. All this, when used responsibly, creates the atmosphere we call for -- an atmosphere of irreconcilability toward abuses, malpractices and unsocialist phenomena.

Acute manifestations of discrepancy between words and deeds must be dealt with, especially with regard to some ranking employees. This is necessary in view of the national economic tasks. But within the framework of the prevention of this contagious moral disease we must not be confined to the sphere of management. We must also closely monitor how those who have an educational impact on the young generation harmonize words and deeds. Our control, influence and demands on them will demonstrate [the degree of] our responsibility for the future.

It is essential that those among us who have the highest moral standards enjoy the greatest social respect. Socialist ethics should become a more frequent topic of discussions, to get into the focus of our working people's attention. One of our obligations in educating a new, socialist personality is the development and deepening of his moral qualities. That is one of the ways toward resolving the crux of our present problems as discussed at the Fourth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum, because the relationship between word and deed is, in the first place, an ethical relationship.

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO BURMA -- President Gustav Husak has nominated Josef Borek as new ambassador of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma. [Text] [Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 15 Jan 82 LD]

DAILY REPORTS LIEBKNECHT, LUXEMBURG MEMORIAL RALLY

AU201017 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Jan 82 p 1

[Dieter Bolduan and Bernard Grabowski report on rally marking the 63d anniversary of the murder of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg in Berlin on 17 January]

[Excerpts] Berlin -- On Sunday 200,000 Berliners demonstrated their determination to secure peace and further universally strengthen their socialist home country under the leadership of the party of the workers class in a powerful militant rally on the occasion of the 63d anniversary of the murder of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg.

Demonstrating alongside Erich Honecker were SED Central Committee members and candidate members Hermann Axen, Horst Dohlus, Werner Felfe, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Erich Mueckenberger, Konrad Naumann, Alfred Neumann and Harty Tisch, Werner Jarowinsky, Guenther Kleiber, Egon Krenz, Guneter Schabowski and Gerhard Schuerer; Lothat Kolditz, president of the National Council of the GDR National Front; the deputy chai·men of the State Council Manfred Gerlach, Ernst Goldenbaum and Heinrich Homann; the deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers Manfred Flegel, Hans-Joachim Heusinger, Hans Reichelt, Rudolph Schulze, Gerhard Weiss and Herbert Weiz; other members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee; other members of the Council of Ministers, the Presidium of the People's Chamber, the State Council and the National Council of the National Front; prominent figures of all parties and mass organizations including representatives of the Committee of Antifascist Resistance Fighters of the GDR; as well as members of the SED bezirk leadership and the Municipal Council of Berlin.

POLITBURO MEMBERS ATTEND NATIONAL FRONT MEETING

LD211250 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0953 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Berlin, 21 Jan (ADN) -- The National Council of the GDR National Front met on Thursday morning in Berlin for an extended meeting. The participants are to discuss the goals of the citizens' initiative "join in making our towns and communities more beautiful" for the period up to 1985.

The address on the subject "In the Tested Alliance of the National Front -- Everything for Peace, Everything for the Well-Being of the People" is being made by National Council President Prof Lothar Kolditz.

The participants cordially welcomed public figures at the start of the meeting from all parties and mass organizations united in the GDR socialist people's movement.

Vice President Werner Kirchoff, who opened the meeting in the Plenary Hall of the People's Chamber, cordially welcomed the members of the National Council and numerous guests. He particularly welcomed the members and candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo Joachim Herrmann, Erich Mueckenberger, Paul Verner and Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council; Democratic Peasant Party of Germany Chairman Ernst Goldenbaum; CDU Chairman Gerald Goetting; Liberal Democratic Party of Germany Chairman Dr Manfred Gerlach; National Democratic Party of Germany Chairman Heinrich Homann: Democratic Women's League of Germany Chairman Ilse Thiele; FDGB National Executive Deputy Chairman Prof Johanna Toepfer; Cultural League Secretary Klaus Lenk; and Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Manfred Flegel.

COMMENTATOR ADVOCATES TAKING ECONOMIC RISKS

DW201324 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Dr Werner Sydow commentary]

[Excerpts] Anyone roaming this world with open eyes will be perfectly aware that the questions concerning material and energy economics increasingly gain importance.

The prices of raw materials increase as these materials grow scarcer. By contrast, prices for finished products on the average increase at a slower pace that needs to be added to this is the competition on the world market which also gives the GDR some trouble.

If we wish to pay for the required imports of vital raw materials at sight we are compelled to export more than heretofore and under more difficult conditions to boot. This is no easy venture. What we need is new technologies for the sake of exporting quality products manufactured with less material and energy, products which will sell very well at home and abroad.

All this hinges on research and development or, to be more specific, on greater effectiveness of research and development. A great deal remains to be done for the rapid transfer of the research results. In many cases we still do not react quickly enough to new scientific findings, so that we have relatively few first-rate products of world standard.

Prof Manfred von Ardenne, one of the GDR's most successful scientists and inventors, advises more courage to take risks. He has analyzed the sources of scientific-technical progress in the highly developed capitalist industrial countries and states that many trailblazing results originate from many small and medium companies and institutes rather than from big companies. For many of these small institutions the principle of dare or die is the only alternative.

Prof von Ardenne feels that less reinsurance would be beneficial to us as well. The Manfred von Ardenne Research Institute has good experience in the rapid transfer of research results to production. This institute employs about 440 people. The questions concerning the transfer to production are solved there already in parallel to research. This means that the technology needs to be mapped out quite early.

The Ardenne Institute gathered the best of experiences with the organization of mixed collectives of research and production jointly with the Hermsdorf ceramics works. Staff members of the Microelectronics plant of the combine for many months worked in the Dresden Institute. They return to their plant with the new installations which they helped develop and test. In the present phase, researchers of the Prof von Ardenne Institute are working in the production plant.

ECONOMIST COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC ADVANCE IN 1981

DW190757 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1005 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Karl Heinz Gerstner's weekly economic review]

[Excerpts] As always at a year's beginning the statistical report on the results of the past year was published in the newspaper yesterday. I venture to claim that many of us have been waiting for this report to learn where we stand and what we have achieved by our work. The report is also being read with the knowledge of what it is all about. The level of economic general knowledge among the people has increased during the past few years as a result of the lasting public discussion of our economic policy and our economic strategy for the eighties.

Through the third SED Central Committee meeting and many details learned near the end of the year we already obtained a picture of what 1981 was like. Therefore, a great deal of the statistical report is common knowledge. Yet the overall picture now shows that 1981 was a successful year for us and that it was possible to continue the successful policy of the main task under complicated conditions. What we achieved in 1981 was not only maintaining but even accelerating the high growth rate of our economy. Viewed under international conditions this is remarkable, quite remarkable.

The 3 days of plan lead were scored in all industrial branches even though the plan was ambitious indeed. We may be particularly gratified at seeing that the degree of economic effectiveness of a science probably rose last year. New, revolutionary technologies and products were introduced in production at high speed.

In the area of industrial ministries production increased by 5.9 percent. Compared with the preceding year goods production was by M18 billion greater. The success of the GDR economy in 1981 is reflected by this 5.9-increase in industrial production. Which other country can present such an increase rate? I know of none.

The products of the microelectronics sector are far ahead among the production results. Above-average increase rates were attained in this sector. More robots were manufactured than planned, and by now as many as 13,000 robots are in operation.

It is striking and symptomatic that so many questions concerning robots were asked during the radio GDR listeners' forums with ministers in the past 2 weeks; these questions covered their options of use, their economic results and their technical details. No doubt this goes to show that robots have moved into the foreground of plant operations since the 10th party congress.

Actually the technologists also should participate in the sweeping success of the robots, because they are the ones who conceive the robots and apply them to the production process. After all, the present time of rationalization facilities construction, automation, microelectronics and robots -- that is the grand time of the technologists. But I'm not quite sure whether it really is. In any event, to go by the GDR Radio Forum I did not have the impression in the case of the Pentacon enterprise that the technologists of the enterprise always are assigned to the posts where they belong: Into the center, with great authority and influence.

Housing construction is what I would like to stress among the production successes of the past year. A total of 185,350 apartments was built while the 1981 plan envisaged 174,000 apartments. This means that 10,850 apartments more were built than provided for by the plan. This spells essential improvement in housing conditions for more than 500,000 GDR citizens in 1981. Besides, 25,663 kindergarten places, 14,205 children's nursery places, 2,749 classrooms and 150 school gymnasiums were completed in 1981. Now we have gratuitous kindergarten places for all children aged between 3 and 6 years. It is, however, a new development that as many as 625 out of 1,000 infants have a nursery place already, a development which gives working mothers more time for leisure. Dayschool places are available for all pupils of the first through fourth grades. We thereby hold first place in this important human field.

The combines which scored excellent results in 1981 again include the Carl Zeiss combine in Jena. It really is impressive to read how the Zeiss combine not only fulfilled its goods production targets but in particular met and exceeded the quality requirements which, after all, continue the source of growth. The combine achieved a plan lead of 3.7 days and not just 3 days. While the combine planned exports worth M10 million to the Soviet Union in excess of the plan, it managed to raise this sum to M26.6 million. The plan provided for M1.5 million worth of consumer goods; the production was M2.4 million. The plan for science and technology had been met by 30 November, and in the case of Zeiss this really counts. The material input for new products as compared to that of the former products was to be reduced by 30 percent; the combine attained a reduction of 33.3 percent.

According to Minister Wange, 66 Bezirk-administered combines were set up in 1981 for the purpose of merging small and medium enterprises into more efficient economic units for consumer goods production. Aside from them there are 27 combines for baked goods and beverages. The daily delivery of beverages amounts to 16 million bottles of beer and 14 million bottles of soft drinks.

The higher production rate is also reflected in greater goods turnovers in inland trade. This branch of trade showed an increase to M102 billion. By now the equipment of households is as follows: for television receivers, 93 percent; for refrigerators, 99 percent; for washing machines, 84 percent; and for automobiles, 39 percent.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON HOFFMANN VISIT TO LAOS

For Laotian media reportage on the visit of a delegation led by Gen Heinz Hoffmann, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and minister for national defense, to Laos, including the signing of a memorandum on the visit, see the Laos section of the 18 and 20 January issues of the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AS SPANISH TALKS CONCLUDE

LD211826 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1522 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Berlin, 21 Jan (ADN) -- The extension of cooperation between the GDR and Spain serves the maintenance of peace in Europe, states a communique on 2 days of talks which ended on Thursday. The talks were held in Berlin by Spanish Industry and Energy Minister Ignacio Bayon Marine.

During his official visit the politician discussed with GDR acting prime minister Werner Krolikowski the stable and long-term development of relations between the GDR and Spain. Specific opportunities for the deepening of bilateral cooperation were discussed in talks with Council of Ministers member and foreign trade ministry state secretary, Dr Gerhard Beil, Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, Heavy Engineering Minister Rolf Kersten, and Energy Minister Wolfgang Mitzinger. These negotiations strengthened the will of the two sides to negotiate an agreement on economic and industrial cooperation.

During the negotiations the two sides noted that trade and industrial cooperation have recently been developing positively. The facilities available in the two countries would facilitate a stronger development of economic relations in their mutual interest.

This applies particularly to such fields as railroad and harbor equipment, crane manufacture, shipbuilding, mechanical engineering, vehicle and agricultural machinery construction, the production of scientific instruments and electrical and electronic engineering, on the two countries' markets and on third markets.

The usefulness of cooperation between the two countries concerning the exploration and mining of lignite deposits, the handling of coal, the building of equipment and the exchange of technologies in this area was investigated.

In order to ascertain new opportunities for economic, industrial, scientific and technological cooperation the GDR will hold a symposium in Spain in 1982. Spain is to organize a similar event in the GDR at a date still to be agreed.

HONECKER HOLDS TALKS WITH WPC PRESIDENT CHANDRA

LD211720 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1432 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Berlin, 21 Jan (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, today received Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council [WPC] for a friendly talk. Chandra is paying a working visit to the GDR Peace Council.

Erich Honecker briefed Romesh Chandra on the GDR's successful development as well as on the implementation of the policy decided by the 10th SED Congress for safeguarding peace and improving the material and cultural standard of living of the people. He said that through the achievements of the working people in all social areas, especially the economy, the socialist workers' and peasants' state is being further consolidated. The citizens of the GDR know that the strengthening of socialism is one of the most important conditions for the preservation of world peace.

The massive international propaganda campaign that is being fanned up by the most aggressive forces, especially in the United States, in connection with the events in Poland, is aimed at distracting attention from the imperialist arms buildup and at paralyzing the peace movement.

Erich Honecker stressed that the GDR will continue unswervingly to fulfill its duty as a socialist German state of peace. In alliance with the other states of the socialist community the GDR will do its utmost to see that there will be concrete measures for arms limitation and disarmament on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security. The escalation of the course of confrontation which is being pursued by the most aggressive circles must be halted.

Erich Honecker said that the World Peace Council with whose responsible work the GDR state and people have always sympathized, could continue to be certain of solidarity support.

The GDR regards it as imperative in the interests of the prevention of a nuclear world conflagration to work for the broadest and most comprehensive understanding and cooperation of all supporters of peace. The GDR is thus prepared, in the interests of peace and detente, to cooperate with all peoples of good will.

Romesh Chandra conveyed the best wishes of the WPC for the party and state leaders and for the entire people of the GDR on their good path. The world's peaceloving forces highly esteem the fact that the safeguarding of peace is the main content of GDR state policy. President Chandra stressed the manifold and constructive activities of the GDR in the peace struggle. He thanked Erich Honecker for the longstanding and varied help which he has given to the WPC.

Romesh Chandra explained the 1982 program of action, which was decided upon at the WPC Bureau meeting in early January in Copenhagen.

The talk, which was held in an open and cordial atmosphere, was also attended by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Prof Guenther Drefahl, president of the GDR Peace Council and member of the SED Central Committee.

BERLIN COURT CONVICTS FRG CITIZEN FOR ESPIONAGE

AU211820 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Jan 82 p 2

[ADN report: "BND Agent Sentenced for Espionage Activity"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 19 January the Berlin Superior Military Court sentenced FRG citizen Erich Camin to 8 years imprisonment for espionage activity against the GDR under section 98 of the penal code. As a recruited and paid agent of the FRG's federal intelligence service, he carried out extensive espionage assignments. Disguised as a tourist, he grossly abused the regulations for visitors entering the GDR. He supplied his employers with detailed information and personal data. To prepare for these crimes, Camin was trained and instructed in intelligence service activities during several meetings with his employer. The long-term and systematic organization and preparation of subversive crimes against the GDR was again proved at the main court hearing.

CONFLICT COMMISSIONS PREPARE ELECTIONS

AU211501 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Jan 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN/ND) -- More than 26,000 conflict [konflikt] commissions with nearly 230,000 members are now working in GDR enterprises to ensure a high level of legal security for the working people. Preparations are currently underway for new elections to these social courts. In 1981 they held about 60,000 consultations directed and supported by the trade unions, 50,000 of which dealt with labor law questions. This means that the commission did not meet more than twice on the average.

The members of the conflict commissions consulted on nearly all labor law disputes and made a final decision in 90-95 percent of the cases, Horst Heintze, member of the Presidium and secretary of the FDGB Federal Executive Committee said. This illustrates the authority of the commissions and the quality of their decision. They expertly dealt with the implementation of innovation proposals as well as with violations against safety provisions.

Only if the decision of a conflict commission is objected to or in cases of disputes involving small enterprises where there are no conflict commissions will there be hearings before the labor law division of the kreis courts. Here, too, the trade unions participate. For instance, they have decided upon representatives for the trials who are to contribute toward settling disputes. In 1981 this was the case in over 80 percent of all labor law trials.

In addition to settling legal disputes the members of the conflict commissions regard their most important task is to be the strengthening of legal aid in the work collectives. This includes above all work to prevent disputes from arising, legal advice, explanations of legal provisions and certain watchdog and supervisory functions [rechtskontrolle].

As early as November last year, the candidates for the social courts in many trade union groups were proposed together with the election of the confidential informants. For about 300 enterprise members a conflict commission is elected by direct and secret vote.

DAILY INTERVIEWS POLICE MAJOR ON HOUSE REGISTER

AU211807 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG 19 Jan 82 p 15

[BERLINER ZEITUNG interview of Wolfgang Schueler: "One Book For Each Residential Building, Conscientious Entries by Appointed House Register Keepers" -- date and place not given]

[Text] Recently at a National Front conference the Berlin Center People's Police [VP] Inspectorate awarded several honorary house register keepers for their conscientious work. As is well known, the duty to correctly keep house registers in each residential building has existed for a long time. Nevertheless, sometimes there is still some doubt about what should be entered in a house register. We interviewed VP Maj Wolfgang Schneider, head of the Berlin Center VP Inspectorate Department for passports and registrations.

BZ: Who must keep the house register?

VP: Responsible are the house owner, administrator or possessor; that is, either the municipal housing administration, workers housing construction cooperative or the private woner. These bodies or persons who are dutybound to keep house registers are authorized to appoint a house register keeper who keeps the house register and makes the entries.

BZ: What is being recorded in the house register?

VP: First, all residents of the house must be entered in the book. Second, all visitors who are staying for more than 3 days, the length of stay is of no significance for persons who have entered the GDR; they must be registered in any case.

BA: Within what time must the entries be made?

VP: If a person moves out, within 7 days, regardless of whether the main or a second residence is involved. Persons who have entered the GDR will register within 24 hours, all other persons who are staying as visitors with relatives or acquaintances for more than 3 days will be registered within the first 3 days of their visit. Attention must be paid to the fact that every citizen moving out of the house where he lives must also have his name removed from the house register and must give his new address.

BZ: Who may look through the house register?

VP: In general, only members of the security organs or other authoarized persons. These may be, for example, voluntary helpers of the People's Police. But, in addition, delegates of the house community are also authorized to inspect the house register.

BZ: Are the house register keepers also charged with other tasks?

VP: They also take care of order and safety in the house, particularly seeing to it that the registration ordinance as amended on 10 June 1981 (law register I, No 23/1981) is complied with. To save the citizens errands, we have also issued the house register keepers forms for applying for a new identification document, with the suggestion to pass these on to the house residents concerned. This has elicited the approval of our citizens.

BZ: What happens if the house register keeper himself goes away?

VP: If possible, the house community leadership should appoint a deputy, as it has already done in many houses.

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO MADAGASCAR -- Antananarivo, 16 Jan (AND) -- President Didier Ratsiraka of Madagascar received today GDR Ambassaodr Manfred Schubarth to accept the latter's letter of credence. During the meeting President Ratsiraka paid tribute to the good development of cooperation between the two states in many areas. Both sides expressed the conviction that the further deepening of friendly relations between the GDR and Madagascar would serve the safeguarding of peace and international detente as well as the prosperity of the two people. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1310 GMT 16 Jan 82 LD]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO MALDIVES -- Dieter Philipp, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR to the Republic of Maldives, was received by Maumoon Abdul Gyaoom, president of the Republic of Maldives, for the presentation of his credentials. In the talk the conviction was expressed that the friendly relations between the two states serve the interests of both peoples in maintaining world peace. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Jan 82 AU]

SRI LANKA AMBASSADOR -- On 13 January Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, received for a farewell visit Rajakone Christopher Algernon Johnpulle, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka. In the talk Horst Sindermann expressed the readiness of the GDR to further develop the traditionally friendly relations between the GDR and Sri Lanka in the interest of peace and security for the benefit of the two peoples. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Jan 82 p 2 AU]

UN ENVOY DEPARTS -- New York, 15 Jan (ADN) -- Petr Florin, GDR deputy foreign minister and permanent representative of the United Nations, was received for a farewell visit by UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar on Thursday. He briefed the secretary-general about the position of the GDR on fundamental issues on the agenda of the world organization. Perez de Cuellar had words of recongition to say about the activities of the GDR in the United Nations. Both sides stated their conviction that the good cooperation between the representatives of the GDR and the UN secretariat would continue. [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0820 GMT 15 Jan 82 LD]

BERECZ DISCUSSES ISSUES OF POLAND, ALBANIA

LD220016 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1405 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Remarks by Dr Janos Berecz, head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the MSZMP Central Committee, during the phone-in portion of the Budapest radio program entitled: "Turmoil in the World" presented by Eva Vertes and Gyorgy Bernat -- live in the studio]

[Excerpts] [Question] One of our listeners asks why the United States is interested in interfering in Polish affairs and why Reagan does not accept that Europe belongs to the Europeans?

[Answer] For 16-17 months, both in the East and the West, it has been said that the Poles should solve the crisis themselves. We always added that the Poles themselves should find the socialist way out of the crisis. The West recognized this, but it did not insist very much on the second part of this stipulation, although many people in Western Europe said that Poland should not break away from the socialist community because then it would upset the European balance which would be to the detriment of European security and that the socialist community would not tolerate this, which is true. What surprises the U.S. administration is that both principles are being asserted: The Poles took a step on their own and this step is within the limits of the socialist community. This represents a defeat of the hope that Poland will either upset the socialist community or will not remain a socialist country. This hope suffered such a serious blow that the U.S. administration lost its (?scale of values) and started to plan international pressure. As for the doctrine that America belongs to the Americans and that Europe belongs to the Europeans, I would replace this by saying that every country belongs to its own people and should be left to them.

[Question] Another listener asks what effect the Polish affair will have on the Hungarian economy?

[Answer] This question is fair and [words indistinct] in Hungarian public opinion. It was very interesting and informative to observe the mood and opinion of the Hungarian public during the Polish events. In the beginning, much anxiety was expressed. The question of socialism and security [words indistinct], lack of comprehension and indignation grew over the Polish strikes. [Words indistinct] flag with national colors, then this meant that the strikers were not working and there was a strike alert. Actions against the nation were pursued under the national colors. We were increasingly asked how much is this costing us? It was stressed that we do not give food to support the strikers who are destroying socialism and the socialist system.

The general Hungarian mood changed quite quickly and interestingly after 13 December. Some [word indistinct] finally we have (?heard) from the people; now they will work too. The [words indistinct] we should give something. Socialist brigades turned to us so that [words indistinct]. The will of the workers to help was expressed at meetings because the Poles have begun on the (?path) of normalization. We are obligated to help because of solidarity and friendship.

What we have given thus far has been partly social, originating from people's donations, or donations from social organizations, and it has been partly (?from the state). Regarding social donations, the Red Cross is collecting money and several hundred thousand forints have been collected. I mention that kindergartens in Budapest, the workers of which donated (?25,000) forints. Several socialist brigades held [words indistinct]. As a result of all these donations, the Red Cross has already sent the first delivery of food, clothing and blankets to the flood struck area, which without doubt is greatly needed. These donations are mainly for children. The National Trade Union Council is sending (?15 million) forints in aid which will be mainly used for food, clothing and blankets, again primarily for the benefit of children. Several families have offered to provide hospitality for Polish children, in order to contribute to socialist consolidation and the resolution of the difficulties.

So I think that the Polish-Hungarian friendship which reached a standstill temporarily, which reached a crisis with the deepening of the Polish crisis, is again strengthening. This is the basic tendency [words indistinct] in Hungarian public opinion.

The Hungarian People's Republic quickly sent aid to help Polish consolidation by the end of December to contribute to the Christmas and New Year holidays. I mention that this aid was not in vain since 29 December was the first strike-free day in Poland in 1 and 1/2 years [words indistinct].

Now we are speeding up our export deliveries to Poland. The Polish comrades have asked us to send the 1982 deliveries -- for which there is an agreement -- during the first half of the year, to contribute to an increase in Polish production and the start of consolidation. In this way, we must contribute to the utilization of the free Polish capacities, whether it be with (?commission) work or with cooperation. [sentence as heard]

The negative effect on the Hungarian people's economy is reduced with the first step of consolidation and the start of work. Consolidation can benefit our two people's economies with its further development and the strengthening of cooperation. [Passage indistinct] therefore, we hope that the two people's economies will cooperate and be helpful to each other.

[Question] Another listener asks on what grounds does the United States dare interfere in Polish internal affairs?

[Answer] During the past x months the U.S. administration has neither been behaving honorably in its (?dealings) with Poland nor has it been following international norms. The U.S. administration gave priority to its opposition to socialism over compromise solutions. They expected too much from the Polish events, either that Poland would cease to be a socialist country or that the internal problems could only be overcome with outside assistance.

The United States has plans to organize strikes in various parts of the world against the progressive forces; in Central America against progressive Nicaragua, the liberation forces in El Salvador, and against Cuba as well. The United States wants to put the squeeze on Angola in Africa, or on Libya and increase tension around Kampuchea. These things have not happened and consequently the U.S. administration is endeavoring to discredit socialism. The United States would like to ensure that the Polish situation does not calm down.

The United States has no business whatsoever in the internal affairs of Poland, but, nonetheless, it is planning a wave of international sanctions against Poland and the alleged instigator, the Soviet Union.

There is a state of emergency, unfortunately, in more than 39 countries in various parts of the world and one of these is a socialist country. In the majority of cases, the state of emergency is present in those countries which the United States has been supporting for years and even for decades. It is obvious, therefore, that the United States is taking a stand against a state of emergency in this case because this state of emergency protects socialism and ensures the future of socialist Poland.

[Question] Another listener asks is there a power struggle or a struggle for succession in Albania?

[Answer] Specific events push even such a small country as Albania to the fore at times and this is right. We do not know very much more about Albania than the dear listeners and readers; after all, Albania is rather a closed world. Well, naturally, it is possible to acquire some information. First of all, it is obvious that every sign points that Mehmet Shehu's death was not a simple suicide; however, we cannot exclude this possibility either. His treatment after his death was not what one would expect to be given someone who was Enver Hoxha's comrade in the struggles for 38 years, someone who had made a significant contribution to the development of today's Albania.

People do disappear; it is possible that they will reappear in a month or two but up to now, unfortunately, if in Albania a (?functionary) fails to appear in public over a long period of time, then [words indistinct].

The Albanian people made a tremendous sacrifice in order to achieve independence and build socialism. I think Albania deserves a better fate than the one under its present leaders. They believe that they are travelling alone along the path of Marxism-Leninism and Stalinism. I would say that they have very little or nothing to do with creative Marxism. They regard everything that we do as wrong; after all, if they approved of anything then the Albanian people would like to use it and live with it.

ACZEL INTERVIEWED ON POLICY, WORLD POSITION

LD201346 Budapest in English to Europe 2100 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] The world and in it Hungary's role and endeavors with regard to major international political questions were the subject of a series of discussions the Hungarian deputy prime minister, Gyorgy Aczel, had with French journalist Mr (Francois Cohen). The weekly UJ TUKOR -- NEW MIRROR -- has carried part of the conversation that will be published in book form. Istvan Kollar has read the summary in the weekly for Radio Budapest:

[Kollar] In the introductory part of the conversation the Hungarian deputy prime minister, Mr Gyorgy Aczel, expresses his historical optimism, although he admits that such optimism is not fully supported by present world political developments. He knows that our age is overshadowed by a fate that should and could be avoided. Unfortunately, nuclear destruction, which is dreadful even to think about, is a real danger. Mr Aczel acknowledges the alarming facts of the arms race and the danger of war, but he rejects pessimism which is so fashionable in the Western world today. For the answer to the dangers that confront us cannot and should not be resignation and (?disheartenment). [Word indistinct] it has to be active work for peace.

We travel in the same time capsule, Mr Aczel says, confirming that not only the great powers have a joint responsibility for the future of the world but so do the smaller nations, which can do a lot to help avert a catastrophe. The Hungarian deputy prime minister quotes as positive examples the relations between Hungary and Austria and the equally good and peacefulneighborly relations between Finland and the Soviet Union.

Commenting on detente, the central question of our age, Mr Aczel notes that unfortunately one can no longer have any illusions about the fact that the new American administration has turned its back on detente and has been pursuing a cold war policy. The Hungarian deputy prime minister rejects the false notion that detente only serves the interests of the socialist countries. As he puts it, (?we do not do) anything to anyone for detente. The naive and unhistorical notion that in return for a more relaxed political atmosphere the socialist countries should withhold their support for the progressive forces of the world cannot be a subject of negotiations. We are living in an age of major changes and the revolutions and actions in the Third World do not take place by pushing a button and certainly not by pushing that button in Moscow. The socialist countries do not favor the idea of exporting revolution, but they are equally opposed to and try to prevent the export of counterrevolution.

Discussing the interrelationship between Western anti-Soviet campaign and the hysterical arms race, Mr Aczel points out that the warheads at present stockpiled in the nuclear weapons arsenals represent an enormous overkill capacity and it could be said that the arms race crucified mankind. However, an analysis of the motivations behind the arms buildup reveals that the profit motive predominates in the capitalist world. In the socialist countries we are all aware of how the material and intellectual resources devoted to defense could be much more usefully and much more sensibly used in civil life.

In the West the arms buildup is often used as an excuse, claiming that it allegedly provides job opportunities which are created by the military-industrial complex. However, the truth is that the boom in the military industry has been unable to prevent the record level of unemployment in the capitalist countries reaching catastrophic dimensions. And it is also self-righteous deception, disguised as democracy, that in certain countries a referendum is held about the building of a nuclear power station serving peaceful purposes, while nobody's opinion is asked for when nuclear weapons are located in the vicinity of residential areas.

Commenting on Hungary's role in the world, Mr Aczel notes that as a small European country we are (?fully) aware of the fact that we on our own cannot play a political role on a world scale. Therefore, both its objective interests and [word indistinct] link Hungary to the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty Organization. Hungary coordinates its policy with its allies but it autonomously decides on domestic and foreign policy issues.

It is often said in the West, the Hungarian deputy prime minister recalls, that Hungary buys its independence in domestic political decision through what is called a "satellite status" with regard to foreign policy issues. It would seem that the advocates of that view cannot reconcile themselves to the fact that Hungarian foreign policy is in harmony with Soviet foreign policy.

Mr Aczel points out that Hungary does not have the same amount of responsibility for the fate of the world as the Soviet Union has, but it has the possibilities to express its view on any and every issue as a partner with full equal rights at all the forums of the socialist community. In addition, Hungary is an open country not only in its economy but also in a political sense. It also aims to establish and develop good and mutually advantageous relations with countries that have different social systems. And as the Hungarian people do not want either a cold or a hot war they firmly support the policy of detente.

MARJAI RETURNS FROM MOSCOW CEMA SESSION

Return Noted

LD211846 Budapest MTI in English 1732 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Budapest, 21 Jan (MTI) -- Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and permanent representative of Hungary in the CEMA, returned on Thursday from Moscow, where he had attended the 102nd session of the CEMA Executive Committee.

Closing Comments; Declaration

LD211844 Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 21 Jan (MTI) -- The 102nd meeting of the CEMA Executive Committee [EC] was held in Moscow on Jan. 19-21. Hungarian Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai, representative of the Hungarian People's Republic to the session, occupied the chair.

At the closing meeting Jozsef Marjai, chairman of the Executive Committee, stated: The work of the session was highly important in every respect. In the foregoing months the standing commissions of the CEMA Secretariat prepared the EC session with well-organized work and they also facilitated and sped up the elaboration of resolutions highly important for every member state. The work of CEMA is getting streamlined just as the new conditions require and the activity of the Executive Committee focuses on the principal questions.

Jozsef Marjai congratulated with warm words Nidolay Faddeyev, secretary of the CEMA, on his 70th birthday and praised his merits earned in promoting the economic cooperation of the socialist countries. On behalf of the Executive Committee he wished further success in his work.

The Executive Committee adopted a special declaration in connection with Poland. In it the CMEA countries fully endorse the measures of the Polish People's Republic, brought in compliance with the country's constitution and by its sovereign rights for the consolidation of socialist law and order, and in protection of the vital interests of the Polish people. The members firmly reject the steps of intervention of the governments of the United States and other NATO countries into the internal affairs of Poland, which they consider rude violation of the norms of international life, the UN Charter and the Helsinki Final Act. They demand consistently the termination of this harmful policy and practice. The CEMA countries grant many-sided assistance to the fraternal Polish people so that they can combat their economic difficulties and ensure the conditions of continued socialist development of the country.

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH USSR SIGNED

AU201318 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 15 Jan 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Joint Hungarian-Soviet Research in Agriculture"]

[Text] A protocol on agricultural scientific cooperation in 1982-85 between the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and the Soviet Union's Lenin All-Russian Academy of Agricultural Sciences was signed on Thursday. The document, which foresees a further development of the previously successful cooperation in the areas of geoponics, agrochemistry, plant amelioration and veterinary hygiene and its augmentation with additional areas of research, was signed by Istvan Lang, deputy secretary general of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, on behalf of Hungary and by Lev Ernst, vice president of the Lenin All-Russian Academy of Agricultural Sciences.

ROSKA DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH ROMANIA

LD220038 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Istvan Roska, deputy minister of foreign affairs, discussed Hungarian-Romanian relations with his Romanian colleague, Constantin Oancea, in Bucharest on Wednesday and Thursday. They also discussed the most important international issues. Istvan Roska was received by Virgil Cazacu, secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, and Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs.

NEMETH REMARKS AT WORKERS' GUARD CEREMONY CITED

LD161442 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] The Workers' Guard is 25 years old. Festivities have been and are being held throughout the country on this occasion. One of the festive locations is the Ganz-Mavag. Our reporter is (Arpad) Banki:

[Banki] In these days, the activity of the Workers' Guard is being evaluated throughout the country at unit meetings to close and open the year. Six workers' (?Associations) have received the "Red Star" Order of Merit given by the Presidential Council for their outstanding, self-sacrificing fulfillment of duty. Among them is the Janos Asztalos [word indistinct] Workers' Guard battalion, of the 8th District in Budapest, whose collective decoration was presented before our broadcast by Karoly Nemeth, MSZMP Politburo member and Central Committee secretary in the cultural center of the Ganz-Mavag. Present at the festive unit meeting was the widow [word indistinct] as well as Sandor Borbely, the national commander of the Workers' Guard.

In his festive speech, the secretary of the Central Committee emphasized, among other things, the steadfastness of the Workers Guards in the 8th District, and the steadfastness of the Workers' Guards in Ganz and in the May the First clothing factory, and the steadfastness of the printer and railway employees Workers' Guards who were there during the most difficult days of 1956 and who took part in the elimination of the counterrevolutionary centers.

[Begin Nemeth recording] History and life have proved that our reorganized party acted rightly when it created the voluntary armed body of the working class for the defense of people's power. The (?point) of this decision was that our party, renewed in the spirit of Leninism, had a deep trust in the working class, the peasantry and the intelligentsia during this critical period. It professed with conviction that our people, at whose sacrificing service the party committed itself, stand on the side of socialism. The Workers' Guard, together with the other armed forces, the police force, the reorganized police, the People's Army and the fighters of the fraternal Soviet Army, resolutely defended the people's power, and it helped to create the conditions necessary for order, calm and socialist construction work. [end recording]

[Banki] After this, Karoly Nemeth, secretary of the Central Committee, spoke about the internal order and security of our socialist homeland.

[Begin Nemeth recording] Around us, the world is burdened with innumerable tensions. This affects our internal relations and our opportunities for development too. Nevertheless we can say with a good feeling that there is peace and order in our homeland. Our internal political situation is balanced.

The general political condition of our people is good. Mutual trust between the party and the masses is secure. It is revealed in our internal relations that our people accept and actively support the party's policy. The internal stability of our country is the joint achievement of our party and people, the preservation and strengthening of which is an indispensable condition of our coping with the tasks ahead of us, and of our overcoming the obstacles in the path of development.

Overall, we closed the year 1981 successfully. There was diligent work in industry, agriculture and in every sphere of our life. The momentum, the readiness to act is not slowing down. If we all want to, we can attain the goals set in front of us. The task now faces our party and people that they should consistently implement the resolutions of the 12th congress and [word indistinct] for the successful fulfilment of the 1982 economic plan. We must now combine our powers, our knowledge and our diligence so that favorable activity should emerge even more in the economy, science, culture and in every sphere of our life. Concerned people have an extremely important role in the effective utilization of our endowments, our material and intellectual resources, and our reserves, in both leadership and implementation.

The qualitative surplus which is necessary for the country can be provided only by human knowledge and determination, high-standard leadership, and disciplined, good-quality work. This demands joint thought and action. Only in this way can we insure that social justice should prevail in every large and small issue and every decision, that no one should abuse power and that no one should offend socialist legality unpunished. [end recording]

Similar unit meetings were held by the decorated battalions in Kiskunhalas, Szeged, [word indistinct] Debrecen and Salgotarjan.

Further Remarks

LD170156 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Speech by Karoly Nemeth, MSZMP Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at a meeting of the VASAS Battalion of the 8th District Workers' Guard in Budapest 16 Jan -- recorded]

[Text] The road which the Workers' Guard has travelled, together with the party and the people, during the past 25 years proves that there was and there is value in struggle, in devoted, honest work. The Workers' Guard has also played a part in the fact that we can look back on the past 25 years as a splendid period in the flowering of our country and the material and intellectual enrichment of our people.

We take a stand on behalf of peaceful coexistence. Those who work for international security, the development of relations on a basis of equality and peace, will find a good ally in our people. The 8th District Workers' Guard can greet the anniversary with the good feeling that they have fulfilled their voluntary work with devotion and honor. From the time of the founding, first the two independent Workers' Guard units and then the members of the united battalion have been active participants in the social and political life of their district. They contribute thereby to the development of their district, the capital and the country.

Dear Workers' Guard comrades. It is my honor to present you, one of the outstanding units of the Workers' Guard, the VASAS Battalion which deservedly bears the name of Janos Asztalos, the high decoration which expresses the esteem of the party and the government, the Order of the Red Star, in acknowledgement of your work in the socialist work competition movement within the Workers' Guard, in the sphere of political and military training, in the building of personnel, in service and in public life.

SZABO DISCUSSES HUNGARIAN ECONOMIC 'MODEL'

AU201749 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 19 Jan 82 p 4

[Denes Kovacs article: "The Ideological Struggle and the Economy; Discussion With Jozsef Szabo, Rector of the Political Academy"]

[Text] The aggravation of the international situation experienced in recent years has intensified the ideological struggle between socialism and capitalism. Certain shifts of emphasis can be observed in imperialist propaganda, which takes extensive advantage of the socialist countries' political and economic difficulties. That applies also to propaganda directed against our country, which was particularly accentuated on the 25th anniversary of the 1956 counterrevolution. We discussed a few new phenomena of propaganda against socialism with Jozsef Szabo, rector of the MSZMP Central Committee's Political Academy.

"Recently, a particular duality has manifested itself in the capitalist press organs' articles, studies and radio and television transmissions on the experiences of socialism in Hungary. On the one hand, we find that sharp criticism leveled against us has not yet ceased, criticism that goes so far as -- magnifying our real social problems, such as low birth statistics and alcoholism -- calling our fatherland a country 'with a sick soul,' and making socialism responsible for every mistake. On the other hand, it recognizes the unquestioned results of socialist construction, particularly with regard to raising the standard of living, supplying the population and democratizing public life. At the same time, however, the attempt is being made to resolve the contradiction between the distorted and spurious criticism of conditions in Hungary and our achievements by attributing everything that is good in our country to the application of alleged capitalist methods, to drawing closer to the capitalist system. That is what they regard as the essence of the so-called Hungarian model, including its political equivalent, the expansion of 'liberalism.'"

[Question] That raises the question: Does some sort of "Hungarian model" exist?

[Answer] I think that this -- often voiced or unvoiced -- question must be answered definitely in the negative. In my opinion, what is called a "Hungarian model" is nothing but the application of the general laws of Marxism-Leninism and socialist construction and -- and I emphasize this -- the experiences of other socialist countries to Hungarian conditions. Of course, we cannot deny the international significance of this practice, either. Consequently, we have the more than minor task of unequivocally explaining, to ourselves and the world at large, the Hungarian political line, which is frequently misunderstood and even deliberately misinterpreted; because that plays a very large role in the international ideological struggle as well, if for no other reason than because, since 1968, but particularly at the present, hostile propaganda has focused its attention on aspects of a "Hungarian model," including the reform of Hungarian economic direction, and numerous economic measures implemented in recent years in connection with it.

[Question] It is obvious that this propaganda also has a dual objective: on the one hand, to turn our country, by magnifying differences, against the socialist countries' community, and, on the other, to encourage us to "overdo liberalization" by stressing to us that a planned economy and socialist conditions in production cannot lead to results and effective economic activity. What is this propaganda directed at and where does its main danger lie?

[Answer] The articles and studies published about a "Hungarian model" in the West primarily strive to "prove" that Hungary is different from the rest of the socialist countries. They claim that what is being done in our economy differs by far from the practice of the rest of the socialist countries and is at variance with the "classical theory and previous interpretation of socialism and that, indeed, our domestic economic practice -- as well as theory -- corresponds to a capitalist liberal market economy. Consistent with this, they declare, private initiative is strengthening in Hungary, the role of planning is diminishing, and, in the last analysis, this is leading to an abandonment of socialist conditions in production.

As for the dangerous nature of these views, we must realize that hostile propaganda has been and is adapting itself adroitly to the problems and specific measures characteristic of the Hungarian economy and economic policy. It must be said that these are truly issues that preoccupy domestic public opinion a great deal, issues which are appraised in a considerably contradictory manner even at home. It must be noted in addition that we ourselves are often late in providing the answers to certain questions, or our answers are not always sufficiently well-founded scientifically.

[Question] Thus, above all, we must answer the question of how we should appraise -- with regard to bourgeois criticism -- the domestic economic reform and its further development in recent years.

[Answer] First, I should emphasize that the reform of Hungarian economic direction fits into the major current that has been observable for a long time in the socialist countries, a current characterized by increased attention to the interrelations between commodities and money. All the views and theoretical conclusions on which the reform and its domestic practice are based are by no means solely the product of Hungarian economists. Such views and similar ones have appeared and have been introduced in various forms and to various degrees in other socialist countries as well. That is true even if, through the practical application of these views, our country has reached the stage where direct plan instructions have become of secondary importance in comparison with indirect regulation. Thus, there is no "Hungarian model," but there is a Hungarian practice, which means the application of various observations to the conditions characteristic of Hungary. And this is characterized mainly -- we can say with a certain simplification -- by an application of terms governing the production of commodities to a considerably greater extent than previously.

[Question] The argument is often heard in this connection that the Hungarian "market economy" is a departure from the path of socialist planned economy. What is our reply to this opinion?

[Answer] Hostile propaganda is committing the mistake of specific "dogmatism" with this argument, mainly by identifying socialism with its previous model, which was highly centralized and operated strictly on the basis of plan instructions, and by regarding any departure from it as an abandonment of the socialist economy. Owing to that, bourgeois ideologists criticize us for the most part on the basis of a defunct, nonexistent and static perception of socialism and are unable to comprehend the profound social and economic changes characteristic of the development of the socialist system. Thus, they do not comprehend -- nor do not want to comprehend the fact that there is no question of abandoning the fundamental principles of socialist economy in our country, but rather consistent attention to the fact, which is indisputable for Marxists, that socialism is also a commodity-producing system. Our people's economy remains a planned economy, and our plans determine the main directions and contingencies of the development of our economy. Plans are prepared for certain sectors, enterprises and so forth.

Still, there is an essential difference between the comprehension of planned activity and planning itself, compared with the past, and our critics do not know what to do with it. That is the open nature and the flexibility of plans, the fact that our plans are no longer dogmas, but that we modify them considerably according to circumstances. When we regulate the profitability of the economy as a whole and individual enterprises in accordance with conditions and in conformity with world market requirements, we do not weaken the planned nature of activity, but, on the contrary, strengthen it. It has been proved that it is much more effective to adapt specific objectives and means to new conditions for the sake of accomplishing our long-term socioeconomic tasks than to insist on a plan we cannot fulfill. In addition, we cannot deny, either, that it will be necessary considerably to modernize the content and methods of planning.

[Question] Recently, we have implemented important measures for introducing, for instance, contractual forms in commerce and developing new forms of small-scale undertakings. These measures have evoked a large echo in hostile propaganda as well, which claims that all this constitutes a return to capitalism and will lead to a gradual liquidation of socialist conditions in production. The danger of such views is also enhanced by the fact that part of our public opinion has received these changes with a certain lack of comprehension. How can we assess bourgeois accusations or, for that matter, "commendations" concerning the enlivenment of private initiative?

[Answer] Misunderstandings or deliberate misinterpretation is involved here, too, just as previously, in connection with the household plots, whose successes, also recognized in the socialist countries, were made possible precisely through close integration with the large-scale enterprises and their determining role and multifaceted help. And, just as one should not be concerned that the household plots may harm socialism, one should not be concerned about private initiative, either. What is really involved here is linking socialist economic activity and the initiatives of the working people more effectively than previously in areas where large-scale economic activity is not sufficiently effective because of the nature of the activity or the size of enterprises. It is true that, generally speaking, productive forces based on modern technology call for a large-scale concentration, but, where the work of individuals or small collectives produces better retults due to various conditions, then they must be developed in those areas. Socialist ownership conditions do not mean an agglomeration of large-scale industrial and agricultural enterprises. One should not cloud up the issue of dimensions, not large ones and, of course, not small ones either.

It is easy to realize that it would not be practicable and one cannot effectively pursue smelting, electricity production, machine-building and many other things within the framework of small-scale enterprises, while it is also indisputable that one can deliver many different kinds of services for the population, the production of certain components and the satisfaction of rapidly changing individual requirements in smaller and more flexible organizations. That means that the large-scale enterprises, institutions and so forth that determine the functioning of the economy remain in socialist enterprises.

Thus, on the foundation of socialist conditions in production, we take the development of ventures based on personal and group interests into account. That does not endanger socialist conditions; on the contrary, it perfects them. The entire development of our people's economy to date proves that, if we adapt conditions of production and forms of economic activity rationally to the forces of production and prerequisites for production, then we can more effectively satisfy the population's -- and the people's economy's -- requirements. Our results, which are not questioned even by bourgeois propaganda, have not been attained and will not be attained by making concessions to capitalist economic activity, but precisely because we are applying the laws of socialist economic activity in accordance with specific conditions and choosing the forms of economic activity accordingly.

HAVASI DECEMBER SPEECH ON ECONOMY PUBLISHED

LD152300 Budapest MTI in English 1023 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Budapest, 15 January (MTI) -- The January issue of PARTELET, a periodical of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, carries the speech of Ferenc Havasi, member of the MSZMP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, delivered at the December meeting of the MSZMP CC on the main characteristic features of the Hungarian economy's development and its 1982 tasks. As a starting point, he emphasized "that the relations between the leadership and the masses are close in Hungary. The value of this customary statement considerably increased in 1981 because a great number of countries cannot be proud of such a fact."

Ferenc Havasi summed up the 1981 results of the Hungarian economy, which has been already outlined in parts several times, saying that "external economic balance developed close to the requirements of the situation and the plan, and living standards, contrary to its [passage indistinct] this year" to maintain the achieved balance of the external economy and its promotion under the given circumstances, and the protection of the living standards.

"It is necessary to achieve a more dynamic improvement in international competitiveness and efficiency by accelerating structural changes in production, increasing technological level and a more rational material and energy economy. It is necessary to increase exports both to socialist and capitalist countries at a higher pace than imports, the balance of non-rouble [word indistinct] turnover has to be improved as possible." And at last "internal utilization, in harmony with a moderate growth of national incomes and in support of external economic targets, has to be reduced by one to two per cent in 1982 too by establishing the stability of living standards, selectively moderating productive and non-productive investments and keeping back the increase in stocks."

As Ferenc Havasi states," The key issue of the implementation of the 1982 plan is the develpment of industrial and agricultural production.

A nearly one per cent growth of internal demands makes it possible to export a greater part of industrial products; it is necessary to achieve a better balance of industrial exports and imports than last year. Investment opportunities offer themselves only to a smaller extent, "mainly for improving the balance. The requirements against agriculture and food production remained unchanged, i.e. to provide proper internal supply and to promote national economic balance by increasing exports."

The most important task of agriculture is to achieve a corn production surpassing 14 million tonnes. Such a great yield of corn has never been harvested in Hungary.

Ferenc Havasi devoted a special part of his speech to energy economic issues and held last year's experience in this field favourable. Oil and oil products shared 33 per cent in the energy balance as compared with the 40 percent in 1978. Coal's share stopped to decline, moreover, its utilization slightly increased. The increase in production scheduled for 1982 has to be carried out at an unchanged level of energy utilization.

"Maintaining living standards and promoting living circumstances are important tasks of the 1982 national economic plan," stressed the CC secretary. He called the improvement of the situation of families with children a living standard policy target of prior importance. The sum of family allowance and child-welfare cannot be increased this year, but the conditions of child care allowance will be modified from mid-1982. Under the modification nine months of employment in the two years preceding the time of birth will entitle the mother to take it, instead of the 12 months so far. Mothers taking child care allowance will be able to be employed.

Streamlining pension regulations will also be put on the agenda, though no opportunities offer themselves for comprehensive changes. Nowadays, 9 percent of Hungary's national incomes are spent on pension; and it is a fact that the per capita personal income in pensioners' households amounts to the 80 per cent of that of average active earners, which is higher than that of families with two children. However, some social groups of pensioners live under difficult circumstances.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES WATER, WASTE GOALS

LD211832 Budapest MTI in English 1729 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Budapest, 21 Jan (MTI) -- At its Thursday meeting held in Budapest, the Hungarian Council of Ministers discussed reports on the implementation of the resolutions issued on the development of the Balaton resort area and water conservancy, as well as environment. It stated that the increasing utilization of the resort area required further considerable efforts to reach the set target. Thus the Council of Ministers decided that an increased sum available for this purpose in the Sixth Five-Year Plan period (1981-1985) had to be spent on investments aimed at the protection of the quality of water of Lake Balaton.

The Council of Ministers discussed the report of the Economic Commission on the 1981 implementation of the waste and by-product utilization programme of the Sixth Five-Year Plan period. It stated the pro rata temporis realization of the programme: The quantity of waste collected was increased in almost every field. In order to realize the programme, the most important task is to complete the already started government projects on waste and by-products utilization, as well as to make systematic preparations for other ones.

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO YEMEN -- Sana, 20 Jan (MTI) -- Jeno Horvath, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic to the Republic of Yemen, has presented his credential to President 'Ali Badallah Salih in Sana. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1743 GMT 20 Jan 82 LD]

POPE REFUSES REAGAN'S PLEA TO SUPPORT SANCTIONS

LD212016 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] The statement made the day before yesterday by President Ronald Reagan has been rebutted in the Vatican. In this statement he suggested that Pope John Paul II should approve the policy of economic sanctions against Poland.

In a communique handed to journalists the contents of the Papal letter sent to the President of the United States are reported. It emerges from the Vatican communique that John Paul II, while noting Reagan's political action and the steps taken against Poland against the background of the imposition of martial law, has at the same time expressed recognition for all efforts designed to ensure that Poland receives specific assistance, particularly food, from the humanitarian point of view.

Today's Italian press stresses that for the pope to adopt the stand suggested by Reagan would contradict the stand of the Polish church which was presented in the recent communique on the session of the joint commission of the government and episcopate.

TEXT OF GLEMP'S, BISHOPS' MESSAGE TO CHURCHES

WA221012 London REUTER in English 2216 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Jan (REUTER) -- The following is the text of the Polish bishops' message, signed by diocesan bishops and the primate, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, to be read in Poland's 18,000 churches this Sunday or next (about 1,000 words, unofficial translation):

We greet you with the words peace to you in this difficult time of martial law. These words were said by the resurrected Christ to his disciples when they were afraid and worried. We are addressing these words to you being deeply convinced that all of you will find reviving power in these words of Christ.

Peace to you. We send our special greetings to all those who suffer, are detained or arrested or sentenced, to those who painfully experience the absence of their dearest ones, to all who suffer for their convictions and who have been fired from their place of work.

We send especially cordial greetings and live to children who are longing to be reunited with their fathers or mothers.

We greet with Christian compassion the families of those who mourn the tragic deaths of their loved ones. We are united with them in their pain.

We also address our greetings to those affected by the tragic floods. We address to them words of fraternal compassion and pledge to do our best to alleviate the consequences of this disaster.

We send greetings of peace to all Poles at home and abroad. We send these words of Christ with greatest respect to you holy father, John Paul the Second, who is so deeply concerned for the good of our common homeland. We wish to thank you on behalf of all of us for the words which you have uttered to the Lord and people and which express concern over our fate and for justice in our nation.

Obeying your call, we offer all our experience and suffering as a jubilee present to the queen of Poland.

We also send grateful greetings to all those who pray for Poland and who help her, we give warm thanks for these gifts of prayer, medicine, food and other assistance. May God reward with peace all our benefactors.

Beloved ones in Christ our Lord, Christ uttered these words "Peace to you" when he addressed his disciples and offered real peace to them and to all people. Peace is a result of Christ's suffering and his resurrection. It also liberates us from the bondage of sins and leads to the freedom of God's children. Peace is inseparably linked with freedom. Saint Paul reminded us about it when he said: "Christ has liberated us for freedom."

This divine gift of peace is at the same time a call for freedom. Hence St Paul tells us: "Brethern, we have been called to be free." This call to be free has been addressed to all men and nations and at the same time to every individual Christian. This call has found special reflection in Christ, who came to preach "freedom to the imprisoned... to free the oppressed."

This contemplation of our call to be free we need very much today in order to understand better pain and to become more compassionate and find an answer to the question of what to do in future. This call to be free is closely linked with man's nature and with his mature national conscience. Therefore this call is linked with rights and duties.

It is linked with rights. Therefore every man and nation must experience the curbing of freedom as painful and unjust. The curbing of man's freedom leads to protests, rebellion and even war.

This call to be free is combined with the duty to understand that freedom does not mean willfulness but it is a task which every man faces and a task which requires thought, prudence and the ability of choice and decision.

While contemplating the truth that this call to freedom is the right of every man and nation, we call on all those on whom it depends to respect freedom, especially the freedom of conscience convictions, so dearly beloved by our nation.

Restoration of the normal functioning of the state, the quick release of all detainess, cessation of all duress on ideological grounds and of dismissals from work for political convictions or trade union membership should result from this respect for freedom. We make it clear that the right of working people to organize themselves into independent and self-governed trade unions and of youth into their own associations must be restored in the name of freedom.

As we have already said, freedom is not only a right but also a duty which every man and nation faces. We can see freedom and peace, linked to each other, as a result of the conscious striving of man.

We call on everybody to individually understand one's call to be free. The best way of expressing this call is through prayer. Therefore we ask you to pray and to contemplate in the prayer all your decisions, especially great responsibility for all your words and deeds. You should especially pay attention to the voice of your conscience. While defending ourselves against the deprivation of conscience for both individuals and nations we should also guard against every sin and lightmindedness which also disturbs our conscience.

Real peace stems from respect for freedom and the correct understanding of everyone's right to freedom. This understanding of the right to freedom and the respect for freedom by those who govern and are governed that is what social justice actually means.

It is the only justice which is the foundation of peace. Let us state emphatically that infringements on the right of freedom leads to protests, rebellion and even to civil war. We must return to the ford of dialogue between the authorities and society.

The dialogue may be difficult but it is not impossible. Everyone expects this dialogue. We, as bishops, appeal for it.

We must eliminate this wave of growing hatred, vengeance and revenge. These activities infringe human dignity, curb human rights which are due to people and inhibit national accord. Starting on August 1980, the renewal process has greatly contributed to our national and social life. Not only workers themselves have been united but also the whole nation which has been through a national trauma. All these values cannot be destroyed as they offer hope for a better tomorrow despite the pain of today. We have a justified hope that being fortified by our faith it will be possible to restore order in our homeland with our own hands so that nobody would suffer injustice.

To end the message, we direct our thoughts to this place at which the whole nation has been meeting for 600 years in order to look at this one who has always read and fulfilled divine plans in the best way. The holy father said at Jasna Gora: "We have always been free here." We are starting our spiritual pilgrimage to our mother united in prayer and strong in hopes together with the holy father who wants to come for the celebrations marking the 600th anniversary of the Black Madonna of Czestochowa.

PRIMATE REBUKES AUTHORITIES FOR DIVISIONS

NC171830 Paris AFP in English 1822 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Jan (AFP) -- Polish Primate Josef Glemp today rebuked Polish authorities for dividing the people rather than trying to unite them.

I see no initiative that could be accepted by the nation as a whole," Msgr Glemp said in an address in St Andrew's Church.

"There are more and more people being arrested, while so many interned are waiting to be freed," he said. "There are dismissals and resignations, such that the circle of people hostile to the authorities is growing ever larger."

Msgr Glemp referred to a monument built after the December 1970 Baltic port riots, consisting of a broken block of stone, jointed by a cross, saying:

"Today we are faced with the broken block of stone and we cannot unite it. The church should be in the middle, like this cross, reuniting the two broken parts.

"But to do that we need dialogue," he added. "It is not enough to frighten people, to throw them out. It is necessary to talk to the people."

REPORTAGE ON CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SESSION

Work of Session

LD212322 Warsaw PAP in English 2045 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Jan (PAP) -- Vice-Premier Zbigniew Madeu represented Poland at the 102nd session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance held in Moscow on 18-21 January.

The CMEA Executive Committee approved a statement in connection with attempts by the U.S. administration and other NATO countries to interfere in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic and their use of economic sanctions and other discriminatory measures as a means of interference and political pressure.

The Executive Committee considered the course of work concerning cooperation covering numerous branches of the engineering industry production essential for the economic development of the fraternal countries.

The session defined undertakings aimed at full implementation of the general agreement signed at the 35th CMEA session covering multilateral cooperation in creation of uniform and unified base of electronics technology products, technological installations and materials for their production.

Envisaged is acceleration of the organisation of co-production of heavy equipment for open-cast mines, construction of big pipelines, as well as various energy-saving equipment.

Taking into account the basic communist and workers' tasks concerning fuller satisfaction of the demand for food-stuffs of the populations of the CMEA member states, the Executive Committee approved appropriate undertakings concerning cooperation in this domain, in particular steps aimed at supplying the foodstuffs industry with indispensable raw and intermediate materials and equipping these industries with (?more) efficient machinery and installations.

The session summed up the results of work connected with the signing of long-term trade agreements covering the current five-year period, according to which mutual commodity turnover of the CMEA countries will increase, in comparable prices, by 38 per cent in 1985 compared with the 1980 figures.

Statement of Support

LD211820 Warsaw PAP in English 1722 GMT 21 Jan 82

["Statement of CEMA Executive Committee (excerpts)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Moscow, 21 Jan (PAP) -- Expressing the unanimous opinion of the CEMA member countries, the CEMA Executive Committee fully supports and will continue to support efforts made by the Polish People's Republic on the basis of its sovereign rights, in keeping with the Constitution of this country, to consolidate the socialist order and the rule of law in the defence of vital interests of the Polish nation.

The CEMA member countries firmly reject all actions taken by the U.S. administration and other NATO countries aimed to interfere in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic. They deem these actions the most brutal violation of the generally known norms of the international life, the principles of the U.N. Charter and of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Being guided by their consistent and principled policy, the CEMA member countries categorically condemn all steps aiming to use economic relations and economic and other discriminatory measures as a means for interfering in internal affairs and exerting political pressure, and also actions striving to limit trade and economic relations with Poland and the USSR.

The member-states of the CEMA are giving and will continue to give comprehensive assistance to the fraternal Polish people in overcoming the emergent economic difficulties, in restoring normal production in the national economy, in securing the conditions of further socialist development of the country.

This assistance will be given through shipping the contracted supplies of indispensable goods to Poland before the planned dates, through additional supplies, through developing ties of cooperation between enterprises, and through utilizing other forms of economic cooperation.

FOOD IMPORTS, TRADE WITH SOCIALIST COUNTRIES CITED

LD212326 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Jan (PAP) -- In the present situation, the exchange of trade with the socialist countries has special value for the Polish market. Last year about 73,000 tons of fresh vegetables and fruit was purchased from such countries as Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Albania, as well as more than 23,000 tons of fruit and vegetable preserves. Dairy products were imported from the Soviet Union, Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

In the first half of this year, Cuba will supply 500 tons of honey. It is envisaged that a contract will be signed for the supply of a further 500 tons of honey in the second half of the year. In Poland Hortex-Polkoop is engaged in the trading of these goods. This foreign trade organization in addition also carries out a so-called cooperative exchange with the cooperative organizations of the socialist countries. In the framwork of such a form of trade relations lasy year, the Polish market received goods from the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Romania.

MILITARY COUNCIL ADVISER VIEWS SITUATION

LD212120 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1405 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Interview granted by Capt Wieslaw Gornicki, adviser to the chairman of the Polish Military Council of National Salvation to correspondent Szilagyi and broadcast on the Budapest radio program entitled: "Turmoil in the World"; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] One month has passed since the introduction of the state of emergency in Poland. Is this enough time for us to summarize the first positive effects of the measure?

[Answer in Polish with superimposed Hungarian translation] There are definitely positive results. I see these in four main areas: first, is the curbing of crime and the increase of citizens' personal security. During the first week of December 160 muggings, 5 assaults and 1000 thefts took place daily. Now we can express the daily number of assaults in fractions. The number of muggings has decreased from 160 to 8, and there have only been several dozens of thefts. This is an extremely important element of consolidation.

Second, the positive manifestations can be clearly observed in the increase of production. Perhaps these results are not yet very evident on the level of the entire people's economy, simply because our economy is sick and in disorder. (?However, if we look at coal production), which now reaches 75-80 percent of that 2 years ago, or less energy intensive production spheres which are hit to a lesser extent by the lack of energy, then we clearly see the (?sign) of improvement.

Third, I see definite improvement in the sphere of psychological change. More and more Poles are beginning to understand that there can be no return to the Poland which existed, neither to the Poland before August, nor to the Poland before December. Here, somewhat similarly to Hungary in 1957, it is necessary to begin to think in a new manner. A new manner means salvaging what is valuable and mercilessly eliminating all that is harmful. I am not speaking here about any type of direction because certain elements brought by Solidarity after 1980 are undoubtedly worthy of salvation.

But neither can the party recant everything and withdraw from everywhere.

Fourth, we have achieved increased discipline. The Poles were never overly disciplined, they were always prone to certain (?anarchist) tendencies. I would not like to be misunderstood and I also know that age-old bad traditions cannot be overcome in 1 month. However, it is a fact that we see some progress in this sphere too. The curfew naturally is an unpleasant thing, but I do not know whether it might be useful from the viewpoint of civilized customs if people begin to look at their watches at 2230. [as heard]

[Question] Must (?you) still reckon with dangers, and if yes, what are these?

[Answer] In my opinion we must reckon now with two such dangers: first, another extreme, desperate counterrevolutionary attempt. This, naturally, cannot rely on hopes connected with Polish society, but can only take place because the capitalist countries with difficulty bid farewell to the hope that they were so close to the goal, the disruption of a socialist country, the formation of a center of infection, and this has now failed.

[Question] Are there concrete signs of this?

[Answer] Yes. For example, when food and medicine deliveries arrive from the West as humanitarian aid -- our country needs this a great deal and it values this aid very highly -- it turns out that only half of the drivers of the deliveries and their companions are professional [word indistinct].

The second danger is that we have begun the economic reform during the worst moment possible. It is generally known that the economic reform presupposes a certain interest in profit. We must reckon with an unprecedented rise in prices during the first period of the reform. As long as this does not balance out, everyone will want to acquire as large a profit as possible and will try to increase the price of their products as much as possible. This, naturally, can lead to spontaneous expressions of protest and dissatisfaction independent of counterrevolution.

[Question] It is a custom during the first days and weeks of the year to look ahead. How do you, adviser to the chairman, view [words indistinct] in 1982?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] although I now speak differently from what I would have said 2 weeks ago. The reason for this is that the situation regarding Poland has deteriorated, mainly because of the measures and boycott of the United States, which unfortunately its Western allies have also (?begun). Thus, Poland is now in a much more difficult situation than 2 weeks ago. Regarding the path of the Polish People's Republic in 1982, here two things must be considered. One is our intentions, and I should speak very optimistically about these. Finally we are beginning to rise from the bottom. The other is a very dangerous thing: the imperialist economic boycott. This, as the history of the past 65 years demonstrates, naturally does not have any results. People's Poland will not stop existing. However, I fear that the Polish people must pay a high price for this. Reagan is not punishing the Polish Government as he imagines. The army ensures one meal daily and this will be somehow endurable. Instead, Reagan hits the Polish people. There will not be change in Poland. Counterrevolution will not be imposed [kikenyszerit] on the people, but the Polish people must suffer. This is why we value so highly the aid arriving from the socialist countries, including Hungary.

PZPR'S ORZECHOWSKI ON NORMALIZATION PROCESS

LD212140 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1405 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Interview granted by PZPR Central Committee Secretary Marian Orzechowski to correspondent Szilagyi and broadcast on the Budapest radio program entitled: "Turnoil in the World"; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] One month after the introduction of the state of emergency in Poland is it possible to discover the first signs of consolidation?

[Answer in Polish with superimposed Hungarian translation] In the second month of the state of emergency, which is now beginning, we can speak not only of certain signs of normalization but also of its definite manifestations. First of all, for the past month there has been calm and order in the country. The streets are safe, and the people feel safe. Second, the destructive strikes have come to an end. This is an extremely important element in the normalization of life. Third, we can speak of such very important manifestations of the normalization of life as the normal functioning of public administration and economic management. Finally, one must mention what may be called the normalization of social life. This is expressed in the spontaneous movement, coming from below, aimed at the establishment of committees of national salvation.

[Question] What are the most serious barriers in the way of this process?

[Answer] There are a number of barriers in the way of the normalization and consolidation of life. The most important barrier is the prolonged economic crisis. The problems of supply, the shortage of raw materials are paralyzing the work of the factories and combines. These are the most serious barriers in the way of consolidation. These are not the only ones, however. What I have in mind is that the sharp social crisis, which lasted for 16 months, left a mark in the behavior and soul of the people, in human relations. Many people are still raising difficulties. Overcoming these consequences in 1 month would be a miracle. We, Marxists, do not believe in miracles.

We must also discuss the fact that those of the most extreme in Solidarity which have not yet been rendered harmless are continuing their activities and are contributing to the maintenance of an atmosphere of tension. Further, the activities of the factors hindering consolidation, of the international propaganda centres, which are interfering very sharply, brutally and directly in our internal affairs, are very important.

[Question] How would you characterize party work at various levels now, under the circumstances of the state of emergency?

[Answer] Regarding party work, we continue to view as our point of departure that the key to the solution of the Polish situation, of stabilization and consolidation is our party, the Marxist-Leninist party. The state of emergency is creating a possibility for the solution of a number of social and political issues; however, it does not solve them. The experience of Hungary was the same. We have accepted the principle that the leading role of the party must spring from the everyday work, the concrete work carried out in the interest of the working people. It is our principle that we must focus on the people, on their smaller and greater, present and future problems; the leading role of the party can spring only from what we do for the workers, for the people, and not from what we say, and even less from the fact that the Constitution stipulates the leading role of the party.

Our party is being reborn but this process is perhaps not as rapid as it was in Hungary. This is understandable, after all, the crisis has been going on for 16 months. However, our party did not (?disintegrate) during this time. We can state: It is the same party but not an idential PZPR which is being reborn.

[Question] How do you see the international circumstances for the sociopolitical consolidation of Poland?

[Answer] One could say a very great deal about this. Let us perhaps start with the fact that the Polish situation represented a threat of very far-reaching international consequences. In brief, it threatened East-West balance. Regarding the concrete international circumstances of normalization, one must take two things into consideration: a favorable and an unfavorable factor. The favorable factor is the position of our allies within the socialist community. This is manifested first of all in the moral and political support of our allies, above all the Soviet Union and the member state of the Warsaw Pact, and, secondly, in the economic help of the socialist countries, which we particularly value since we are aware that every country has its own problems. This is certainly a factor helping consolidation.

The second is the unfavorable factor. The position of the United States and its allies, the conduct of the members of the EEC, and the work of the ideological iiversionary centers, which I have already mentioned. Thus, many different factors are exerting an influence on the Polish situation.

ORZECHOWSKI: MARTIAL LAW 'FRUSTRATES' ENEMIES

AU211612 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Jan 82 pp 1, 2

[Report on speech by PZPR Central Committee Secretary Marian Orzechowski at the 16 January plenum of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Kielce to discuss the tasks of the voivodship party organization]

[Text] M. Orzechowski said that the introduction of martial law had frustrated the attempts by the enemies of socialism to take over state power, and had thus stopped the process of liquidating the state. The crisis, which has gone on for 16 months, has brought much damage in the country, and this is why all our people have to make the necessary effort to rebuild all sectors of life. In this connection we must bear in mind that the antisocialist forces have been paralyzed, but not annihilated, and this is why it is necessary to nip in the bud the enemies' activities. M. Orzechowski paid much attention to the party's action program for the coming months.

PZPR'S NOWICKI CITES STRUGGLE FOR 'PARTY PURITY'

AU211700 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Jan 82 p 2

[Adolf Reut interview with Tadeusz Nowicki, deputy chairman of the Central Party Control Commission: "The Struggle for Ideological Purity and Unambiguity of All Party Members" -- date, place not given]

[Text] [Question] We are acquainted with the political principles that guide the party control commissions in their activities. These principles have been formulated in the communiques on the sessions of the Central Party Control Commission and in the long speech made by Commission Chairman Jerzy Urbanski at the meeting with chairmen of the voivodship party control commissions. What was and is most important -- in your view -- for the party control commissions under the conditions of martial law?

[Answer] The primary point was for the party control commissions to begin to carry out their statutory and regulation duties in a style that is most compatible with the current needs. We can state after 4 weeks of the commissions' work that they correctly understood the directives and instructions for the present period. In the first place, we are continuing to sort out the personnel issues in the commissions themselves. We have noted that all levels of commissions are more energetic than ever in supporting the activities of the party bodies to purge the party of people who have demonstrated antiparty attitudes and an inclination to capitulate before the political enemy, before antisocialist forces and before those who were unable to exercise their managing functions.

[Question] Could you be more specific on this?

[Answer] Certainly. During only the first 3 weeks of martial law the party control commissions at all levels reviewed almost 2,700 cases and pronounced as many verdicts. About 1,100 people were expelled from the party and 1,300 people were removed from the PZPR membership records. In cooperation with the party control commissions, the appropriate party bodies and authorities recalled 272 persons from their posts. I would also like to add that other kinds of party punishment were meted out to 289 persons, and that the commissions had about 360 precautionary interviews. Most party verdicts were pronounced, in these cases, in Legnica, Kielce, Krosno, Katowice and Walbryzych Voivodships.

The press has provided running information about the more detailed motives and circumstances of many verdicts on, so to speak, cadre cases. However, I think that we must and should not reduce the role of the party control commissions exclusively to such cases, although they are significant in the struggle for the purity of party ranks. This is because -- I stress -- this struggle must involve not only purging the party of people who have abused their positions or have offended our laws. No doubt, for the party the present period means above all intensifying the struggle for ideological purity and unambiguous party members. The party control commissions, which are the guardians of the PZPR statute, have the duty to assume a resolute position toward the features of ideological vacillation, of capitulation before the enemies of socialism, and to assume the struggle against manifestations of sectarianism, dogmatism and revisionism. The Warsaw, Lublin, Katowice and Torun communities continue to supply positive examples of such activity by the party control commissions.

[Question] An analysis of the aforementioned data may induce one to think that the commissions' verdicts are too one-sided. Many people have been expelled and removed from the party, but there are probably not enought precautionary interviews....

[Answer] Yes, indeed, there may be something in this, but we should realize that the data in question covers only a brief period of time. The proportions should change with the passage of time. We believe that party interviews should be held more extensively with the people in ideological disarray. The party control commissions should more extensively individualize [indywidualizowac] their work, while preserving their high-mindedness, a sense of common human justice and prudence. We will intensify above all individual interviews with the party members who are young in years and party membership, and with comrades who enjoy trust and authority in their communities. We want to win them over for implementing the tasks facing the party now, tomorrow and in the long run. At this point, I would like to stress with all my strength that it is the duty of the party control commissions to resolutely defend comrades who have been defamed and slandered, and whose moral and professional authority has been undermined. In fact, we must "bring to justice" all slanderers, liers and demagogues.

Of course, this has nothing to do with revenge and vengeance. We are most decidedly against that. We just want the truth, honesty and justice.

[Question] What are the present main tasks of the Central Party Control Commission and of the local party control commissions?

[Answer] I repeat once again: Martial law has not suspended the party statute and its contents, which are still binding on the party control commissions. That is why we will continue activities to consolidate and strengthen the party's ideopolitical and organizational unity on the foundations of Marxist-Leninist principles. The situation makes it mandatory for us to respond more directly and effectively to all violations of party discipline and submission to alien views, and to combat all forms of nonstatutory activities. We are intensifying efforts to back the party bodies in this regard and, with the help the information received, we are helping to evaluate the cadres of the state and economic administration.

We will respond with utmost determination to bad management and waste, and we will bring to account the party members responsible for them. We will also be insistent in reviewing the cases of those party members who it is proved have abused their positions to obtain illicit material benefits.

The party control commissions are not only interested in settling current affairs, although this is a fascinating task, of course. Our fundamental aim is to ensure effective party and social control with the help of all statutory prerogatives in order to prevent any possibility that deformations and distortions in the work of party bodies at all levels may return. After all, we all realize that the most important issue for the party has always been and is, especially today, to ensure its genuine ties with the workers class and the working people, in order to solve in practice the problems and questions that arise in these communities.

SIWAK VISITS WALBRZYCH VOIVODSHIP; MEETS AKTIV

LD212022 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Albin Siwak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, visited the Walbrzych Voivodship. In the voivodship office in Walbrzych he met the party aktiv of the region. Later in the Dabrowszczaki cotton factory he participated in a meeting of the party aktiv of textile workers. The duties and attitudes of the party members in relation to the most important sociopolitical and economic issues in Poland in the current period were discussed, among other things.

PZPR VOIVODSHIP SESSIONS DISCUSS PARTY'S ROLE

LD212202 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] A PZPR voivodship plenum has been held in Legnica to define the most important tasks of the voivodship party organization in the present sociopolitical situation in the country and the region.

It was stressed that, bearing in mind the consolidation of the leading (?role) of the party, it is necessary to strive toward rebuilding its unity and efficacy of action, toward consolidating its ranks and closer links with its fundamental base, the working class.

A resolution was adopted concerning the most important tasks arising from the theme of the debates.

A conference of the voivodship sociopolitical aktiv in Skierniewice discussed the present political and economic tasks of the party in the region. Presenting the broad factors conditioning the present complex sociopolitical situation in the country, it was stressed that the party must return to Leninist principles, and become a party of the masses, a real force in the community and an organizer of the work of leading cadres.

WARSAW CONFERENCE ON PZPR RULE IN CULTURE

LD220302 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Conferences have been held in the PZPR Central Committee Cultural Department of advisory teams dealing with film, theater, visual arts and music matters. The conference discussed the most important matters rankling each of these areas and the tasks of the party in various spheres of cultural life.

During the conference on the subject of films those taking part devoted most of their attention to tasks facing creative people in the film industry. Those taking part reflected on what the party policy should be in this area and what has to be done to overcome the influences of the opponents of socialism which are taking place here. The necessity of restoring full film production in all its varieties as quickly as possible was stressed.

Those taking part in the conference devoted to theater matters spoke about starting up stage activity and improving the repertoire under the conditions of martial law. There have been only a few attempts to boycott the normalization of theater life but they did not receive widespread support. It was stated that revisions should not restrict the all-round nature, variety and richness of the repertoire of Polish theaters.

During the discussion in the team dealing with visual arts several of the speakers drew attention to the problems of the young community of visual artists and to their aspirations and difficulties as regards access to resources necessary for them to carry out their profession. The need to exploit all possibilities for solving the workshop needs of visual artists was noted. Constructive activity by the state administration is expected in this sphere.

The team dealing with music matters believes that the most important thing is the range of issues connected with the social function of music and with general music education. The thing is, in particular, that there should be a radical improvement in the dissemination of musical knowledge through music centers, schools, the press and radio and television.

SD LEADER DISCUSSES FORMULA FOR DEMOCRACY

LD212232 Warsaw PAP in English 2051 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Jan (PAP) -- Problems connected with the creation of a new socio-political order, and the formula for and contents of democracy in the socialist Polish state were discussed by the President of the Democratic Party Professor Edward Kowalczyk in an article published by the party's daily KURIER POLSKI.

Summarizing the contents of the article the daily said: "The article indicates the crucial role that social awareness, the creation of dedicated attitudes, as opposed to the lesser role of organizational undertakings, have to play in forming future socio-political solutions, and in shaping the model of our statehood.

"In that model of the socialist state it will be necessary to substitute direct political leadership and control with indirect leadership and control executed by elected representative bodies, the Sejm and people's councils. Such a possibility is created, and at the same time guaranteed, by the ideological alliance of the PUWP, the Democratic Party and the United Peasants Party in representative and self-government bodies.

"It would also create appropriate conditions for maintaining partnerlike sovereignty, programmatic autonomy and ideological identity of the allied parties; the Democratic Party and the United Peasant Party."

BAKA APPEALS TO ENTERPRISE HEADS FOR REFORM

LD211908 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Implementing the recommendation of the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Minister Wladyslaw Baka, the government plenipotentiary for economic reform has appealed to directors of state enterprises to actively continue the work of enterprise teams for economic reform.

The economic reform has entered a decisive stage, he writes in his letter to directors: the introduction of new economic mechanisms into economic practice. The principles of the operation of state enteprises this year, which were introduced on 1 January, regulate in a complex way the basic spheres of economic activity in accordance with the reform. Wladyslaw Baka points out that the proper introduction of these principles demands the involvement of the leading cadres, understanding the aims of the implemented changes and also active participation of work forces in their realization.

He stressed that it is extremely important to invite outstanding workers, technicians, engineers, economists and production organizers to participate in the work of enterprise teams for economic reform. The activity of extended enterprise teams for economic reform should become an important factor in the socialization of the process of reforming of our economy, concludes the letter of Minister Wladyslaw Baka.

KRZAK, CHMIELEWSKI ATTEND FINANCE CONFERENCE

LD211810 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] A national conference was held at the Ministry of Finance today with the participation of Minister Marian Krzak and plenipotentiary of the National Defense Committee Colonel Chmielewski. The conference also was attended by deputy directors of finance departments and voivodship offices and by regional inspectors of financial control.

Current tasks of the regional tax service were discussed. Attention was drawn to the growing speculation in market goods and it was emphasized that the task of the financial services, particularly the tax service, is to successfully counteract those negative phenomena by disclosing opportunist profits and taxing them accordingly. Also the role and tasks of the financial and tax services was discussed in relation to the nonsocialized economy.

OZDOWSKI MEETS WITH ZSMP LEADERS ON CREDITS

LD212332 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Jan (PAP) -- On 21 January during a working meeting between Jerzy Ozdowski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and the leaders of the central board of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP] the social and welfare problems of young people, especially problems connected with the need to regulate the provisions concerning credits for young families, were examined: Martial law suspended credit work for young couples, stated J. (Klin), deputy chairman of the ZSMP central board. Credits taken up before 13 December 1981, worth Z7.4 billion, still remain to be realized. The ZSMP is proposing that unimplemented credits for young families be fully covered rules with the aim of making the criteria for granting credits more stringent.

Martial law, stated J. Ozdowski, must be a period of preparation for conditions leading to a return to the path of renewal. J. Ozdowski stressed that one of the main aspects of renewal is economic reform which must take a special account of social aims.

OZDOWSKI ON MEAT SUPPLY DROP, ANTISPECULATION

LD212226 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2130 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Issues pertaining to the struggle against speculation in the meat industry were the main topics of the latest session of the Central Commission for Combating Speculation. The session was chaired by Deputy Premier Jerzy Ozdowski.

It emerges from a report that was conveyed to the session participants that this year supplies of meat and fats will be 22 percent lower than last year, chiefly as a result of a drop in the production of poultry and of import restrictions.

In the first quarter of 1982 meat supplies will fully cover the needs defined by the rationing system. Rising to speak during the session, Deputy Premier Jerzy Ozdowski stated that the range of problems linked with meat speculation is a matter of great social importance.

In connection with the abuses occurring in all phases of meat industry acitivities it is necessary to create such a system of records and checks which would make abuses impossible. The deputy premier made it incumbent on the leadership of the meat industry central organization to report to prosecution bodies all instances of abuse exposed by internal checks.

UNION OFFICIAL VIEWS MEAT, GRAIN PROCUREMENT

LD212044 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Unidentified announcer interview with Jan Kaminski, chairman of the Peasants Self Aid Central Union of Agricultuaral Cooperatives, date and place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Chairman, in December the Military Council of National Salvation [WRON] addressed an appeal to farmers to step up deliveries of foodstuffs and agricultural produce to the socialized procurement points, for it is well known what the situation is like. The food warehouses are almost empty. What does the situation look like at present?

[Answer] The reaction to the appeal by the WRON was immediate. It is possible to confirm this with concrete figures. This concerns in particular the procurement of slaughter animals. As we all remember, the procurement of slaughter animals in October, and mainly in November, was negligible despite the contracts concluded for deliveries both of pigs and cattle during this period.

On the other hand, at the beginning of this year, the situation in the procurement of animals underwent a distinct improvement. Almost twice as many slaughter animals are being purchased daily as we bought in November. Is this very much or only a little? It is necessary to give a clear answer to this question; there is a distinct improvement but the level of procurement at present resembles the deliveries from the beginning of last year. So this allows the securing of meat production and deliverieswithin very modest, moderate limites, those limits which indeed arise from the balance-sheet of meat items.

On the other hand, there is also a positive phenomenon which is expressed in the recorded increase in the numbers of both pigs and cattle. Such data from the inventory at the end of last year, from the inventory of slaughter animals, indicate the interest of the farmers in the development of breeding. This is also a certain favorable forecast for the coming weeks and months.

[Question] What does the situation look like with regard to the procurement of cereals?

[Answer] There is in this respect a fairly complicated problem. We have purchased less of these cereals compared with the same period last year. This arises from the fact that the farmers were waiting for the final decisions concerning the formation of prices, both for food items, other items and for the prices for procurement of agricultural produce.

Moreover, the deliveries of fooder for agriculture are lower. This also will give rise to more precise calculations to what the fodder situation in the various farms will be, taking into account here the fodder resources, meaning cereals as well.

But at present conditions have been created for the improvement which should take place in the procurement of cereals. This is connected with the decisions taken by the Council of Ministers on the question of arranging the grain loans. The conditions have been created for selling grain within the framework of the grain loan at prices which will be in force in 1983-85. One more observation here. Independently of the dues paid for this grain, interest on the value of this grain according to the interest rate in force in the savings bank will also apply.

[Question] But I know, Mr Chairman, that after all by the middle of February at least 800,000 tons is to be procured according to the contracts, that is, from the backlog of the contracts, which is due to the state. What (?is to be done) about this?

[Answer] At present activity is being conducted, on a large scale, jointly with the agricultural services and with the regional administration in order to remind the farmers and to call upon them to deliver the grain due from the contract agreements concluded with respect to last year's harvest. We still expect from this considerable quantities of grain. This arises from the commitments which were concluded during the signing of the contract agreements. At the same time we shall also introduce contract-purchasing of grain already from the 1982 harvest, securing for the farmers above all, in the first place, mineral fertilizers. Also additional payments for punctual deliveries of grain will be introduced, irrespective of the prices which at a given period of time will be in force for grain deliveries.

We expect that here the present effort which is being undertaken, both on the part of the agricultural services, the contracting service and the employees of the parish cooperatives, acting jointly with the farmers, should produce the expected results in a short period in the form of a growth in grain procurement.

Briefly, one last observation concerning the procurement of potatoes. At the moment we have procured several thousand tons of potatoes. Above all, these potatoes are to supplement the supplies originating from the winter reserves accumulated in the shops, for supplying the population in the larger conurbations. We shall continue this procurement and the farmers with whom deliveries have been settled despite the frosts are trying to acquit themselves of their agreements, if only the weather conditions allow this.

In other words, the reaction of the appeal of the Military Council of National Salvation to increase agricultural produce is a positive one. I think that the facts which I have given clearly indicate this. Moreover, the patriotic bearing of the rural population, which has already been manifested in our country many times, will certainly be favorable and can (?achieve) much.

IMPROVED COAL PRODUCTION FIGURES REPORTED

LD212312 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Katowice -- three weeks into 1982 it can certainly be said today that anthracite miners have made a very good start in the implementation of this year's targets. It transpires that the first very optimistic reports this year from the mining industry were no fluke. The miners are repeating with great regularity the results which from Monday through Friday are around 625,000 tons of coal per 24 hours.

During the 20 days of this year the miners have delivered to the economy a total of over 9.8 million tons of coal. This makes it possible to increase somewhat the allocation for some enterprises. For instance at present coal supplies for the construction industry are now fairly regular. That industry suffered most over the past few months from the shortage of that raw material. There is even a realistic chance to increase by 50,000 tons the allocation of coal assigned for the construction industry in January.

This is also of particular importance for cement works. Coal supplies for the population too, will be better than expected. Coal exports will be appreciably greater than the plan figure, particularly to countries in the second payments zone. As so much depends on coal we can hope that the Polish economy which is based mainly on coal, will break out of its deadlock. The natural consequences of good extraction rates should soon be more successful reports from other sectors of industry.

MEAT COUPONS DISCOVERED AT SOLIDARITY BUILDING

LD221008 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Four Hundred-and-Twenty-Two meat ration coupons -- handed in by farmers during last August, September and October with the aim of helping workers' families -- have been discovered in the Bialystok NSZZ Solidarity Regional Board building. A letter from the inhabitants of Ostrowek Village in Suchowola Parish to the Ursus tractor plant in Warsaw at the time of handing over their coupons for the plant's workers was never received by them.

WARSAW COURT CAUTIONS SZCZEPANSKI ON REMARKS

LD212200 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] At the trial of the former leadership of the Radio and TV Committee which is being held in the voivodship court in Warsaw, Maciej Szczepanski continues to give evidence. Today, he spoke about charges made by the prosecution concerning three Finnish sauna baths obtained free of charge and three anti-theft installations produced by a Swiss firm. During today's proceedings the court was forced to caution Macieu Szczepanski in connection with his attacks against the prosecutor's office, which he accused, among other things, of forcing evidence from witnesses.

Macieu Szczepanski declared that he is in prison because of political provocation.

STRIKE ORGANIZERS CONVICTED, SENTENCED

Solidarity Activist

AU211124 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 16-17 Jan 82 p 7

[PAP report: "Convictions Under Summary Proceedings"]

[Text] According to the press spokesman of the Ministry of Justice, the courts have tried more crimes involving violations of the legal order of martial law and have pronounced more verdicts.

On 14 January the voivodship court in Legnica summarily sentenced Ryszard Jan Miklejewski to 3 years of imprisonment and to the loss of civil rights for 2 years in line with article 46, paragraphs 1 and 2 of the martial law decree.

The charge against the accused read that, as a Solidarity activist, he had refused to give up trade union activities and, having established contacts with the functionaires of the factory committees in the Hanka knitting plant and in the yarn beam plant in Legnica, had begun organizing a strike.

Most of the cases tried by the voivodship courts under summary proceedings concern common crimes against article 208 of the penal code (thefts with burglary).

Warsaw, Katowice Courts

LD212222 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2130 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] The press spokesman at the Ministry of Justice reports that the courts have examined more cases for offenses infringing on the legal order of martial law.

A sentence was passed in the case against the organizers of the sit-in strike in the Ursus mechanical works. The Warsaw court was sentenced Jerzy Kaniwewski to 3 and 1/2 years in prison and deprivation of public rights for 2 years, and Arkadjusz Czerwinski and Witold Kaszuba to 3 years in prison each and loss of public rights for 2 years.

Contrary to the regulations of the decree on martial law they did not cease trade union activity. They organized a meeting which adopted a decision to strike and later managed it. Some 300 persons took part.

As regards Benedykt Fiolda the court departed from the application of summary proceedings and sentenced him to 2 years in prison, suspending the sentence conditionally for 3 years.

The case against Jan Jozef Lipski has been set for separate proceedings in view of the defendent's illness. In the opinion of three specialists, cardiologists, the illness prevents him from taking part in the proceedings.

The Katowice Voivodship Court has sentenced Andrzej Sluzalec and Witold Jankowski-Burczyk to 3 and 1/2 years in prison each and 3 years loss of public rights and Zbigniew Filipek to 3 years in prison and 3 years loss of public rights. After the imposition of martial law they did not give up trade union activities in Solidarnosc. In addition, they organized a strike in the small car factory in Tychy.

MICHALEK, OTHERS VIEW PLOCK ICE-BREAKING WORK

LD211910 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Party Central Committee Secretary Zbigniew Michalek, minister of agriculture and food economy Jerzy Wojtecki and Major Gen Zbigniew Kaminski, National Defense Committee plenipotentiary at the Ministry of Agriculture, visited Plock today where the operation to break through the ice-jams in the locality of (Rokicie) is taking place. They viewed the work being done by sappers and ice-breakers. The ice is proving difficult to break because it is several meters thick in places.

The visitors also took part in a meeting at the voivodship operational headquarters. They familiarized themselves with the organization of operations to date and also with forecasts. It emerges that it is necessary to break through the ice-jam before the next high water arrives. The situation in the Vistula area must be regulated over the next 2 weeks. The work of the headquarters and its staff was given a very high assessment. Expressions of appreciation on behalf of Premier Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski were conveyed. Gifts for the flood victims and the organization of their dispatch distribution were also discussed.

SOVIET RED CROSS SENDS MEDICINES, OTHER GOODS

LD212358 Warsaw PAP in English 2108 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 21 Jan (PAP) -- The Soviet Red Cross has sent relief supplies worth about (?40,000) roubles, largely medicines and wound dressings, to Polish flood victims. The Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry has supplied 5,000 blankets, large quantities of powdered and condensed milk and baby food, as well as 15,000 tonnes of sugar. The USSR Communications Ministry [words indistinct] to it that the gifts are promptly delivered to Warsaw.

PAPERS CONSIDER REASONS, EFFECT OF U.S. SANCTIONS

Expert Condemns Sanctions

PM220835 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Jan 82 p 6

[PAP representative Mariusz Kuklinski interview with Prof Longin Pastusiak: "What Purpose Do the American Economic Sanctions Serve?"]

[Excerpts] In response to the introduction of martial law in our country U.S. President Ronald Reagan imposed toward the end of last year some economic sanctions against Poland and the Soviet Union which are unprecedented in modern economic relations.

Some political journalists have already written on the subject.

However, in view of the fact that this is open interference in the domestic affairs of a sovereign state and that it is indeed the U.S. Government, which has been warning its NATO allies against any long-term agreements with the USSR with respect to fuel supplies, that has broken agreements on economic, scientific and technical cooperation, treating their implementation as an element of political pressure -- in view of this, the subject deserves a thorough analysis. A PAP journalist asked Prof Longin Pastusiak from the Institute for Research into Modern Problems of Capitalism.

In U.S. political practice, Professor Pastusiak stated, the connection between external economic policy and foreign policy objectives is much stronger than in other capitalist countries. The history of the postwar period provides many examples of this. Let us recall for instance, the 1951 law -- the so-called battle act -- which established long lists of "strategic commodities" whose sale to the socialist countries was banned. Most of those goods had no strategic importance whatever. On U.S. initiative the North Atlantic pact has imposed in the past many restrictions on trade with socialist countries. Various government agencies which monitor the concordance between those transactions and foreign policy objectives have been active in the United States for years.

[Question] The tone of President Reagan's 23 December speech was extremely emotional and the sanctions he imposed on our country are serious. What could have been the cause of such an arrogant reaction on the part of the U.S. Government to the introduction of martial law in Poland?

[Answer] The Reagan administration is the most conservative American administration since that of Herbert Hoover (1929-1933). The sanctions against Poland serve the general ideological aims of modern conservatism, which has become the dominant political movement in the United States. All its factions believe that detente should not be the main determinant of the U.S. attitude toward the USSR and the socialist countries. The conservatives maintain that the United States and its allies should build up their armed forces and firmly protect the system of the capitalist world's values against -- as they assert -- the USSR's increasing challenge. They take the view that the fact that there has been some cooperation between East and West in certain spheres is no basis for building up confidence in the USSR and the socialist countries.

The violence of the American reaction can also be explained by the fact that the scenario imagined by U.S. political planners has broken down. The Americans have repeatedly warned the world that the Soviets should intervene in Poland. Doubts were expressed with respect to the Polish Army's loyalty toward its government and allies. However, we ourselves are putting our affairs in order and any doubts concerning the Polish armed forces have proved unjustified. The American reaction has also been the result of a lack of real opportunities for influencing events in our country, especially under martial law conditions. The U.S. administration realizes that the restrictions ensuing from martial law will gradually be relaxed -- that is the logic of the situation. Getting off his high horse -- restricting the range of sanctions -- Reagan will seek to ascribe any relaxation of martial law to his policy.

[Question] Is it possible to assert that the United States has been playing the "Polish card" in "East-West" relations?

[Answer] I do not like the expression "Polish card." We must remember that even though Polish-American relations were relatively good -- and I hope they will regain their normal state -- Poland has never been treated by Washington as an independent partner as far as American strategy is concerned. In the postwar period, in fact, since Roosevelt's time, Washington's attention has always and mainly been concentrated on the USSR. Even when, in the mid-fifties, Washington adopted the policy of a so-called differentiated approach to European socialist countries, its behavior toward them has always remained governed by the following criterion:

To what extent any specific policy toward any socialist country is likely to either strengthen or weaken the Soviet Union. The present Washington administration also looks at Poland from the viewpoint of its overall rivalry with the USSR. But, after all, no country likes to be the object of bartering or be treated as a counter in a game.

[Question] Can you talk about any consistent policy toward Poland on the part of the present U.S. administration?

[Answer] President Reagan stated and continues to assert that no foreign intervention must take place in our country's affairs and that the Polish people should be allowed to resolve their problems by themselves. However, by his behavior, that is, by himself intervening in Polish affairs and,furthermore, by making it more difficult in fact for the Polish people to find a solution, he has contradicted his assertion. Unfortunately, there are forces in the United States which believe that the United States would gain enormous general political advantages if it proved possible to induce a situation in which the Soviet Union would finally intervene in Poland in order, for instance, to protect its strategic lines of communication. However, the danger of such a provocation has been perceived. We will not let Poland become involved in any confrontation between the big powers, the Polish foreign minister recently stated. It was the representatives of certain American banks who openly expressed the hope that an intervention by Soviet troops in Poland would ensure the repayment of loans on time.

In this situation, only very naive people can rely on any pro-Polish sympathies because of Pulaski's and Kosciuszko's participation in the U.S. war of indepence. Unfortunately, unlike some other lobbies in the United States, the Polish lobby is weak, its weaknesses being mainly the result of discord among Americans of Polish origin, a considerable proportion of whom has not yet accepted the realities of the poswar balance in Europe.

[Question] In addition to economic measures, in what other way has the American Government been seeking to influence the situation in Poland?

[Answer] First and foremost through foreign propaganda. Even as presidential candidate R. Reagan was demanding that foreign propaganda be intensified, among other things, through an expansion of the activities of VOA, RFE and Radio Liberty. Since he became President he has reorganized and introduced programmatic changes in the government agency concerned with American propaganda abroad, the International Communication Agency. In order to secure funds for propaganda, funds for cultural and scientific exchanges were reduced by as much as 56 percent. The number of hours given over to VOA programs in Polish has been increased considerably recently and the tone of that radio station has also become more aggressive.

[Question] What domestic forces support this policy?

[Answer] Reagan was raised to office not by the forces which believe that it is in their interest to develop East-West trade but by the forces which are mainly supported by the big arms industry of the U.S. West Coast.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI Criticism

AU211620 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 16-17 Jan 82 p 6

[Grazyna Dziedzinka article: "American Restrictions -- the Weapon of Political Pressure"]

[Excerpts] Washington's restrictions, including economic, against Poland and its pressure on its West European allies, justified by "concern for the Polish people's well-being," is an especially glaring example of political cynicism.

The revision of U.S.-Soviet relations in trade, exports and technology and so on, which followed soon after restrictions against Poland under the pretext that the USSR "is responsible for martial law in Poland," amounts to the United States' openly showing its cards.

When the events in our country took a course that clearly deviated from the one expected by certain circles in the West, including the United States, the Republican administration -- regardless of its extensively propagated "humanitarian feelings" for our people -- did not hesitate to use "economic weapons," although it knew perfectly well that precisely these weapons would hit our people. Nor did it hesitate to apply those "weapons" against the USSR, which has hastened to fraternally help us in these difficult days. At the same time, Washington is trying to "punish" the Polish people for having refused to be dri en into a blind alley and for having assumed the struggle against the antisocialist forces, which had strived to implement aims that were in conflict with Poland's vital interests, but that were so close to the specialists in antisocialist propaganda and antisocialist activities in the West. Having previously proclaimed to all and sundry that Poland should solve its own problems by itself without any foreign interference, the United States is now openly trying to politically interfere in our affairs through appropriate propaganda efforts, and above all through various trade and economic restrictions.

For years, the United States has practiced such interference in the affairs of other states in order to reverse the course of events to its own advantage.

This is what happened in January last year when Washington announced that fodder grain supplies to the Soviet Union would be cut in order to "punish it." As a result, the Soviet trade agencies bought their fodder in other countries, and the United States lost some $3 billion. (According to the Western press, it actually lost $8 billion, what with the storage costs, the drop in prices and the losses to firms that transport grain supplies). As for the ban on the export of complicated technological equipment, which was to "create a crisis in the key sectors of the Soviet economy," the destructive effect of this ban was most doubtful. As the New York TIMES wrote last year: "The USSR, which in a historically brief time has mastered, among other things, nuclear technology, space technology and the production of energy and heavy machinery, is able to assume at a fast rate the production of the most modern equipment for other branches of industry as well.

In the eyes of other states, which American propaganda tries to convince that the rich United States "always hastens to help the needy," the American restrictions vis-a-vis Poland constitute another disgrace for the allegedly humanitarian principles of U.S. policy. It is true that at his meeting with foreign journalists Vice Premier Janusz Obodowski admitted that the U.S. sanctions would have a negative effect on our economy (for example, in the case of the pharmaceutical industry, poultry breeding and so on), but -- as the representatives of our authorities have stressed most strongly -- Poland will never succumb to political pressures that use various forms of economic pressure.

U.S. PLANS FOR TV PROGRAM ON POLAND PROVOCATIVE

LD211902 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] It is difficult, writes PAP correspondent Stanislaw Glembinski from Washington, to define with any other word than provocation the plans announced this week to put on, under the patronage of the Reagan administration, a great international television program on Poland. The U.S. administration is most clearly concerned to organize an international campaign and to document its unfriendly attitude toward the Polish authorities. The program is to be prepared towards the end of the current month, at a cost of over half a million dollars. Participating in it will be U.S. and West European politicians, representatives of religious organizations and trade union activists, as well as the two former Polish ambassadors Spaskowski and Rurarz, experts on antisocialist propaganda.

COLONEL SEES MARTIAL LAW AS DIFFICULT, NECESSARY

PM201539 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 11 Jan 82 p 3

[Col Henryk Gaik article: "The Difficult But Necessary Realities of Saving the Country"]

[Text] The declaration of martial law throughout the country by the State Council of the Polish People's Republic was the only way to save Poland and reverse the disastrous course of events. This dramatic, unusual decision, imposing the temporary rigors of martial law on society as a whole, was an act of choosing between the alternatives -- either fratricidal war, or the harsh laws and resolute acts destroying the scenario of confrontation and takeover of power by the extreme element of "Solidarity."

Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, head of the Military Council of National Salvation (WRON), presented this difficult problem in a message to the Polish people delivered on the evening before Christmas Eve 1981: "There have often been moments in the history of Poland when a choice had to be made not between good and evil, but between greater and lesser evils. We have made that choice. I believe that the future will judge this choice to have been a just one."

It is one month since the decree on military law came into force, and the development of events in the country is proving this choice to have been the right one. People are waking up to the normity of the threats to the national existence of Poles that existed before the declaration of martial law and are acknowledging the need for the measures taken by the WRON to end anarchy and lawlessness and the disintegration of social ties, thus saving the country from economic ruin and complete breakdown. Above all, a radical improvement in the observance of the established legal order has been secured and the feeling of public security and calm that is so essential has been restored. The harsh requirements of martial law have at last freed us from terrorism by strike.

Labor discipline has improved, as has the economic activity of workers collectives. Coal extraction is increasing -- a decisive stimulant in the process of recovery from the grave crisis. The number of serious criminal offenses has fallen. Limiting the freedom of activity of the extreme element of "Solidarity" and the enemies of socialism operating under the sign of the Confederation for Independent Poland (KPN), the Social Self-Defense Committee -- Workers Defense Committee (KSS-KOR) and the Independent Students' Association (NZS) has made it possible gradually to stabilize the sociopolitical and economic situation in the country. The conditions for the liquidation of the deep political divisions caused by the demagogic manipulation and anti-state propaganda of "Solidarity" are emerging. The time has finally come to remove once and for all the barricades of distrust and sometimes even hate felt toward the authorities and institutions of the people's state, artificially erected by extremists who wanted to "smash" constitutional government and the Sejm and who loudly urged people to "smother" the party, and even the "liberals," intoxicated by the idea of "making the party come to us on its knees."

Martial law has finally removed the masks -- they are only really fig leaves now -- of political adventurers who sere bandying about slogans about "workers' rights," "Tolerance" and "the rule of law" -- values that are traditionally dear to working people and to our nation as a whole. In reality, they held those principles in contempt and were denying them to all honest and sober-minded people who saw through the convoluted, antistate machinations of former prominent members of "Solidarity" and their KOR and KPN advisers. The declaration of martial law frustrated the plan to break up the state and also curtailed the consolidation of antisocialist forces under the "Solidarity" banner.

It is worth remembering here that after 4 November 1981 (the date of the meeting between the premier, the primate and the leader of NSZZ "Solidarity") a further 10 new parties were added to the illegal, subversive parties and political groups already in existence, and on the basis of the organizational structure of "Solidarity" its official political agent -- the so-called Polish Labor Party, whose founding congress was planned for January of this year -- was growing. They never got as far as the provocative mass meetings forecast in December of last year.

The attacks on the armed forces and the organs responsible for law and order were an immensely important factor in increasing the threat to the state. The aggressive campaign of pamphlets and posters and attempts by "Solidarity" to infiltrate the country's defense structures was aimed at discrediting military service and undermining the intention to consolidate the nation in a single, efficient state force, capable of bringing the catastrophe to a stop and breaking enemies with all the severity of the laws brought in under martial law.

The State Council decree also arrested the process of the further degradation of Poland's position in the international arena, as much within the framework of the socialist community as on the world and European scale, as one of the states fighting for peace and social progress. Now that the destabilizing processes in our country that were weakening our trustworthiness within the Warsaw Pact and, in the end, threatening world peace and the status quo in Europe have been halted, this means that the internal threats to Poland's international position have been removed.

Martial law and the positive actions of the Polish Army and the forces of law and order under martial law ruined the scenarios of a counterrevolutionary attempt against the Polish state. The Poles resolved to decide their destiny themselves. As was to be expected, the antisocialist forces reacted to the exceptional decisions by attempting to organize various incidents and provocations. The main theme of enemy propaganda is that the declaration of martial law was not inevitable, despite the fact that it is well known that the government showed a great deal of patience and good will -- too much, even -- and that it wanted to reach agreement. Unfortunately, its opponents refused to open their eyes and brutally pushed on toward confrontation.

The evolution of the situation in Poland after 12 December last year also provoked nervous reactions from certain Western governments and rightwing trade union leaders. The official statements of leading members of the U.S. administration are proof of interference in Poland's internal affairs. It must also be noted that the unprecedented way in which the world's leading power treated two former Polish ambassadors -- common deserters and traitors to their country -- does not serve interstate relations well. The economic sanctions announced against Poland and the USSR are also an indication of the U.S. Government's hostile attitude to our people. In this difficult and complicated situation, faced as we are by the threat of a blockade, we can count on help of our friends. Moreover it must be stressed that, as regards economic aid for Poland, the majority of Western states are taking a realistic approach and treating the declaration of martial law as our country's internal affair.

The baseless and mendacious statements and accusations made by Western centers and the enemies of socialism in this country in connection with the armed forces' assumption of responsibility for the country's destiny include attempts to "prove" to our society that the army has imposed dictatorial rule and that the process of socialist renewal of sociopolitical life will be abandoned. The statements and announcements of the National Council of Military Salvation are deliberately ignored and even kept secret, as are its practical actions, making it clear that martial law is temporary and that the army's only task is to prevent any attempt being made against the security of the state and to create the conditions for taking the country out of adversity through national agreement among all Poles. "In socialist Poland," the head of the WRON said, "there will be no military dictatorship, nor will there be any place for the dismantling of the state or for advocates of confrontation." Our opponents therefore want freedom for agitators of all hues in favor of a "self-governing Poland" as conceived at the Gdansk "Solidarity" congress, but when the army decided to take Polish affairs into its hands, they began to raise a ruckus about "civil rights" and "democracy," to which values it is we soldiers who are restoring the sense and meaning. Furthermore, they are not interested in the fact that the WRON is soon going to present the people with a program of aims, whose purpose will be the consolidation of the basic socialist achievements of all working people, including the preservation and extension of all post-August changes facilitating the development of socialist democracy and serving to increase the strength and security of our country.

The decisions taken by the authorities are evidence of this. And a whole range of important government decisions came into force on 1 January 1982. These concerned, among other things, wage increases for the lowest paid workers, increases in family allowances for the least privileged, the acceptance of the worker's construction card [karta pracownika budownictwa] and, furthermore, the principles of the functioning of the economy under martial law were determined. The desire for a thorough purge of Polish life is evidenced by the WRON's speech to the Polish People's Republic Sejm relating to the creation of a state tribunal to determine the responsibility of persons guilty of leading Poland into a profound state crisis in the seventies. The creation of this body is an example of the consistent implementation by the WRON of the recommendations made by the Ninth PZPR Congress.

Martial law marks a time of intense work and great discipline. Everyone knows that there are people who do not want to reconcile themselves to realities that are difficult but necessary to save the country. The enemy has lost an important strategic battle, but scattered points of resistance remain. For that reason, we are staying in our battle positions in order to create the conditions for the full normalization of life in the country. When we have satisfactorily carried out the order to save the motherland -- then we shall return to barracks.

'FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIAL LIFE' SUMMARIZED

AU221059 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Jan 82 p 3

[Norbert Michta article: "Work-Rights-Duties -- Foundations of Social Life"]

[Excerpts] Strict and close dialectic interdependence characterize the three terms of primary and even fundamental significance -- work, rights and duties. This means that work should be the source and basis of civil rights in a rational political system and that the state is unable to exist if its population fails to fulfill its duties. This also means that work is the basic factor in this system and, conceived as physical and mental effort, constitutes the foundation of society's material and spiritual life.

Have the Solidarity leaders "forgotten" this truth, which is obvious to everyone? The unending strikes and efforts to bring about tension and downtime in various factories, which was accompanied by insistent and even brutal demands that the sphere of civil rights be extended, speak for themselves.

At the same time, however, civic duties toward the state were completely passed over in silence or made light of and even obvious action was taken to prevent the fulfillment of such duties, which also speaks for itself. The Solidarity political leaders, who sought to take over power, consciously antagonized the relationship between work, rights and duties in order to demolish the state's economic foundations, to bring about complete anarchy in production and distribution and to hit hard at the government and the party by mobilizing against them the most extensive masses of workers, intellectuals and students.

In this critical and thoroughly dramatic situation the Military Council of National Salvation cut that Gordian knot by introducing martial law.

The success of socialist renewal, especially in the national economy, depends not only on the consistent and complete implementation of the reform of work, wages, management, the merging of self-management with the economic-fiscal system of enterprises, the functioning of foreign trade and so on, but to a crucial extent on the changed attitudes of all our people toward work and duties. Nothing will be done for us, and there will be no manna from heaven. No one will supply us with bread for a longer period of time, and asking for alms is below the dignity of 36 million-strong people, who enjoy every condition to become an affluent and valued country. But this calls for fully getting rid of illusions and expectations that a miracle will happen, that new loans will be granted and that various panaceas will be forthcoming in the shape of "Japanization," "the self-governing republic," "a free play of market forces," "the third road," following foreign models and so on.

Last fall R. Krawczyk, general secretary of the Polish Economic Society, proclaimed that the only people able to reform our economic life were professors Lipinski, Kaleta, Brus and Kurowski and that the only group that could achieve such a reform was Leszek Balcerowicz's 11-strong team. The basic argument in that connection was that some economists in that group had completed training in the Chase Manhattan Bank in New York!!!! and yet many of the "prophets" and "renewers" have accused our state power imitating foreign models.

We should save ourselves primarily by our own resolution, labors and toil in the sweat of our brow in primary cooperation with our socialist neighbors -- the USSR, Czechoslovakia and the GDR.

I think we are facing the implacable necessity of bestowing a general social status on higher and secondary vocational training and on training good specialists in various sectors of industrial and farm production and services, without chasing the certificates of master's and doctor's degrees and without striving "at any price at all" to become crooners, dancers and artists when one has neither the talent nor health for such careers. Only those who are most talented, industrious and determined should be able to study at higher schools. We must not allow mediocrity to be "pushed through higher studies.

Perhaps we will have to go back to the scheme under which school pupils and students study and do useful jobs for the benefit of all the people. When in the SRV at the beginning of last year, I was able to see with admiration that the students of the Curie-Sklodowska secondary school in Ho Chi Minh City devoted 1/3 of their school hours to work in the light industry, thus partially earning their keep in the school and paying for laboratory equipment. You see, Study and Work at The same Time:

In the Gierek era work was pooh-poohed on an ever increasing scale and its status and worth were denigrated because it was not the true effort of muscles and minds, the honesty in doing one's job and duty, and the dedication and sacrifice for the general good, but nepotism, favoritism, cunning and, frequently, corruption and thievery that threw open the gates to privilege and affluence. This resulted in the hierarchical division of society that was absolutely alien to the principles of the state's socialist program.

It is therefore no accident that now fighting for the party's rebirth -- we stress that its mission is to serve the interests of the workers class and peasantry, which are the nation's two basic forces and which, together with the intelligentsia, continue to create the material foundations of all our people's existence.

ARMY PAPER HINTS AT TREASON BY SOLIDARITY BODY

PM221015 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 11 Jan 82 p 5

["A.R." article: "NSZZ Solidarity's Suspicious Practices"]

[Text] A big, colored plan of the city intersected by a network of intercity and city rail and bus routes, crisscrossed by a network of streets, city highways and backstreets and divided into district precints, housing developments and neighboring suburban localities. Someone might say: This is one of the many ordinary city maps which could until recently be bought at almost any "ruch" newsstand...

Ordinary? Is that so....? Even at first sight you can tell that it is not quite so "ordinary." It is rather unusual because of the many, clear items of information marked on it. By means of drawings of small automobiles and little squares, triangles and rectangles as well as of buildings and institutions of all kinds, which do not seem to have much in common with activities as humdrum as those of any trade union, even if it is self-governing and independent.

This plan was found among many other documents at the headquarters of a certain regional NSZZ Solidarity Interfactory Workers' Commission. And the fact that in its left corner it has been marked "secret," almost in military fashion, should make it fairly obvious that it was hardly likely to serve any purpose connected with any completely legal and lawful trade union activities. Why was it marked "secret," and with whom in mind? At least for the time being this will remain known only to the person or the people who drafted this plan and carefully preserved it at "trade union" headquarters.

So the above-mentioned plan is more reminiscent of a document called an ordnance map than of a tourist or trade unionist's guide. A painstakingly prepared legend contains symbols and information concerning the location of large and medium industrial plants as well as of enterprises, drug stores, bakeries, ambulance stations, radio and television stations, post and telegraph offices, hospitals and universities....

Someone could say again that there is nothing strange about this since, after all, information about hospitals, drug stores, hotels, museums, movie theaters, theaters, restaurants and so forth can be found on nearly any city plan. After all, on the back of any well prepared city plan you can find, in addition to the names of streets, information about bus and streetcar routes and much else besides. So? This is the point. The plan in question does not give such information, whereas it contains a great deal of -- let us say -- specific information. It looks rather like a map drawn by a budding spy or like an intelligence agent's exercise. For why should anyone need to know, in connection with any "trade union activities," about the location of....military and army security service units, garrison headquarters and command posts and voivodship military command headquarters in the city? In addition to having information about the headquarters of the PZPR Voivodship Committee, the ZSL Voivodship Committee, the Citizen's Militia's voivodship headquarters, the Citizen's Militia's city command and ZOMO [expansion unknown, possibly reference to auxiliary militia units] barracks....

Even if anyone were to insist that the marking of enterprises on the plan could eventually be useful to any interfactory workers' commission wishing to be acquainted with the topography of the region, so as to be able to locate centers where workers are concentrated, this can in no way apply to military and paramilitary buildings.

It all smacks of something other than "trade union activities." Of what? An investigation will probably establish this.

I remember that some time ago, when I was a student at an NCO school, I was taught the art of drawing various maps and making sketches of the terrain. Later, my knowledge concerning this sphere was improved at an officers' school and at an academy. However, in those places I knew exactly what was the purpose of my studies. That knowledge was to be instrumental in strengthening the country's defenses and in increasing the effectiveness of our struggle against the enemy in the event of aggression. But here? Could the people who prepared and possessed that document also have meant to strengthen the country's defenses? It would have been a strange way of seeking to strengthen them, through revealing the location of important buildings. But maybe what was involved was something completely different?

Many questions remain unanswered, and there are many things that need clarification, but after all this is no ordinary mattter. Unless I am mistaken, it clearly smacks of espionage. But even if we assume that the author of the document had no intention of assisting any foreign intelligence service, no one could deny that this plan could have been used for such a purpose by chance and even without its possessors' knowledge. And even that unequivocal and warning inscription "secret" would not have prevented this.

That's just it -- secret! It is worthwhile recalling the meaning attached to that word not only in military, civilian and trade union circles but also in connection with bogus trade union activities, so as not to hand over any weapon to the enemy. A weapon which would, after all, then be aimed at us.

Unless that is what someone had in mind....

WESTERN PRESS 'LIES', NONSENSICAL THESIS' SCORED

Radio 'Falsehoods'

AU211131 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 16-17 Jan 82 p 2

[Col W. Zielinski article: "On Subversive Wavebands"]

[Text] The French agency AFP which is unmatched in its searches for even newer and "credible" sources of information, and its Bonn representative Mrs Elie Marcuse, found a new source of information, namely the "West German circles close to the intelligence service." What information have those circles given Mrs Marcuse? As is obvious from her correspondence, she has been given the information published by the Polish press about the program for solving our crisis, about the resumption of foreign flights by the LOT airlines, about the abolition of the preliminary censorship in the case of foreign press, about the reestablishment of telephone communications in cities, and so on.

We should assume that it is Radio Free Europe that hides behind the formula of "the circles close to the intelligence service," which should be true, because Radio Free Europe very often cites information from "the circles close to....," putting in the place of the three dots the name of any institution or individual at all.

From the most recent information provided by various Western stations such as Radio Free Europe, BBC, the French station RFI and VOA, which engage in more or less subversive activities, it is obvious that the "great coordinator" of their work has overlooked something. On the other hand, it may be that some of these stations do rehash old items of information. A few examples: On 10 January a representative of Radio Free Europe, who was billed as a person with the "closest links with the intelligence service," dramatically shouted about the beating and torturing of the people in "Poland, which has been transformed into one large camp of forced labor."

On the same day at almost the same hour the neighboring and related BBC station in Great Britain beamed a program which stated: "It is only now that correspondents are able to tell the truth from falsehoods. Some reports on tortures and inhuman conditions under which the internees are kept have proved to be baseless or exaggerated, and we should only be pleased with this. At the same time, it is a fact that tragic events have taken place in a number of localities and that Radom continues to be cut off...."

Radom inhabitants are certainly astonished about their being "cut off," but they must understand that it is not easy for BBC to admit its own lies and that something has to be left in to "save face." But perhaps the employees of the BBC Polish section, who are "close to the intelligence service," do not know the English language and can read no English papers, such as the DAILY TELEGRAPH, for example. Otherwise they would have known that Mrs Elisabeth Petrowska Cooper some days before had sharply denied various lies, including the one about Radom being cut off.

This "lapse" along the Radio Free Europe-BBC axis is accidental, however, The coordination and central management of the work of all Western stations broadcasting in Polish is obvious, although each station has its own way of doing so. For example, whereas BBC tries above all to manipulate information in a tendentious way, Radio Free Europe restricts information and brashly uses commentaries, discussions and so on, which are rife with impudent lies dipped in the emotional juice of moderators or commentators, who do not make any secret of their hatred of Poland and socialism. The French RFI broadcasts similar lies, but, as is the wont of the French, these lies are served "in white gloves and with polished elegance," which means that the foreign sources of information are always cited. For example, the program on 11 January stated: "The OBSERVER writes about the cases of brutality toward the prisoners and about the 2,000 persons kept in tents in Radom." Which means that "they have written it and we are merely citing them." On the other hand, the VOA has most recently referred most frequently and most willingly to the various Polish publications abroad, citing exclusively critical statements and commentaries on the situation in Poland.

For some time now the radio stations in question have adopted a uniform system of propaganda-subversive actions to influence the Polish community. Above all, since mid-December they have launched a general attack against the Military Council of National Salvation and its individual members. At the same time, they have promoted subversive and instruction activity in the style of "how workforces continue to oppose military dictatorship." This is followed by lies such as: "A listener has written to us that although in Wroclaw the patrols of the motorized voluntary militia invade various plants each night and arrest the organizers of strike committees, the workforces resume their strikes the following morning."

When beaming such "reports," Radio Free Europe, BBC or any other subversive raido station does not care at all that the Wroclaw inhabitants know them to be lies and that the Radom inhabitants know perfectly well that their city is not cut off by barbed wire and militia units from the rest of the country. However, the employees of those subversive stations, who are "close to the intelligence service," expect that the inhabitants of other cities and towns will believe their nonsense... and that this will stimulate business, that exciting rumors will circulate and perhaps a "Solidarity" strike will begin somewhere in line with the pre-December schemes.

Another line of propaganda is attacks against the functionaries of the militia, the security service and, especially, the motorized voluntary militia units. These functionaries and units are contrasted with the armed forces and with the cadre of the national servicemen's units. It goes without saying that all information on this subject is based on "a letter from an anonymous writer," "an anonymous traveler from Poland," "a secret bulletin published by Solidarity," and so on and so forth.

At the same time, the stations in question seek to deny or to downplay the facts and proofs that attest to the final preparations of the Solidarity extremists to take over power by a coup.

The Solidarity activists abroad are most often used for this purpose. Also, Radio Free Europe describes the facts such as caches of firearms and explosives as insignificant "private youthful initiatives," saying naively: "But the most important question relates to what that pistol was supposed to achieve. To scatter the militia units or to defeat the army?" I propose that Radio Free Europe ask Italian Prime Minister Spadolini for information about "what can be done with such a pistol and explosives." He will certainly supply complete, exhaustive and extremely colorful information.

It should be stated that Radio Free Europe has generally retained the old methods -- just slightly changing them to fit the present times -- of its subversive activities. What is new, however, is the coordinated anti-Polish and antisocialist campaign of all the subversive stations, which have been joined by Radio France International (RFI).

Press Opinion

LD212140 Warsaw PAP in English 2035 GMT 21 Jan 82

["Change of Tone in Western Press Opinion on Poland" -- PAP headline; by PAP commentator Eugeniusz Guz]

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Jan (PAP) -- A clear change in the line of reasoning concerning events in Poland can be observed lately in part of the Western media. The line is being adjusted to current political requirements stemming from the stand taken by Washington administration and resolutions passed by the EEC and NATO.

Initially, right after the introduction of martial law in Poland, voices typical of the Western press opinion pointed to the need for understanding the necessity of adopting such a course at the least evil.

In this period not infrequent were also Western voices pointing to the responsibility or coresponsibility of Solidarnosc, or more precisely its adventurist extreme wing, for bringing about a situation in which the martial law became a necessity.

Also, it was universally stressed at that time Poland managed to resolve the crisis by her own means, without outside interference.

The moment the Washington administration decided to exert brutal pressure on its allies urging them to accept its own interpretation of Polish development, the Western press glaringly changed the distribution of emphasis.

Many newspapers forget what they were writing on Poland in the period right after December 13, reach once again for an anti-Soviet card, fail to acknowledge the necessity of temporary introduction of martial law, belittle or totally ignore the successive evidence of easing the martial law, say nothing of the evident striving for normalization of the economic life in Poland.

Following in the footsteps of Washington administration some of the newspapers are even propagating a nonsensical thesis that Poland's socio-economic situation is deteriorating further. All this is subordinated to attempts to internationalize the Polish crisis and turning Poland into a hotbed of tension in Europe, which is most needed by the forces engineering evidence that East-West agreement is not feasible.

'LEADING' JOURNALIST DESCRIBES PZPR'S PLIGHT

PM211043 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 16 Jan 82 p 11

["Outlook" article, smuggled out of Poland, by "one of Poland's leading journalists": "Poland's Workers Leave a Dying Party"]

[Text] One month after the military junta's takeover in Poland it is time to ask the question:

How are things going for the PZPR? This question has to be asked, because no military government -- least of all in Europe -- can rule for ever.

After many humiliations which the party apparatus had to suffer as a result of the workers' revolt in August 1980 it is beginning to raise its head again. But what does the concept "party apparatus" mean?

The worst criminals among the party functionaries have been interns. But they only number 37. Others, less criminal, exposed by society in the last 15 months, have been sentenced to various punishments. Some of them -- several hundred people -- are today in prison.

But the vast majority managed to escape! The process of renewal in Poland had not had time to get at them! It was precisely these people who were finally able to breathe easily again 13 December. The nightmare that they were ordinary citizens who would have to answer for their more or less serious crimes was finally over.

They very quickly got over the first shock and realized that the new situation gave them the chance of a lifetime.

It is these people from the old, compromised party apparatus from the years before August 1980 who will have to be brought out to build up the party's new power structure. It is these people who will take over the highest posts in government and the party in the future.

Immediately after 13 December, party members became confused. The new military government was giving them sparse often incorrect information. The center of power was transferred from the party to the army, the security police and the militia -- represented by the Defense and Interior Ministries.

It must have been an unusual source of pleasure for the Interior Ministry's officials to refuse to give information to or even to misinform those who up to then had been their "bosses." Up to 13 December the Interior Ministry, the militia and the army had only been bodies which had carried out the directives of the party, which was in possession of the real power in the country.

Now it is the army and the security police which make demands and wield power. It is the party which has become a body carrying out their directives. It is the party which must now obey -- for its own good.

It is precisely the last remnants of the old party apparatus -- those who succeeded in escaping the most recent purges -- which are now happily placing themselves at the junta's disposal. It is they who will form the necessary foundation of loyal and devoted servants -- loyal and devoted to any idea at all, in return for priviieges.

Then how are things among the so-called party masses? In the last 15 months around 1 million people have left the party. The majority of these were workers. Thus today the party has between 1.5 and 2 million members. And the exodus is continuing the whole time.

In the Wujek mine, where the police murdered several mineworkers, there is no party organization left at all. All party members handed in their party cards.

In the big firms in Warsaw and Gdansk a new tradition has developed -- the chairman of the firm's party organization goes round all departments with a waste paper basket in his hands and collects the party cards, which the workers hand over. Finally he puts his own card in the basket and carries it out.

In the party daily, TRYBUNA LUDU, there is not a word to be read about the hundreds of thousands of members leaving the party. There one reads that "the party is purging itself." But it is not a question of a "purge" or a "purification process." It is more a sort of "diarrhea" -- a symptom of a fatal illness. The party is in the process of dying.

The party is dying -- killed by the working classes themselves, by the people the party claimed it represented.

The party still calls itself the "nation's leading force." Those who want to keep their jobs as journalists must first express their support for the military regime and second sign a declaration regarding the party's leading role in society.

The party was not dissolved when the state of martial law was introduced 13 December. Perhaps this was a historic mistake which could have frightful consequences for the future of socialism and Poland's independence. If Jaruzelski had followed the Hungarian model, if he had dissolved the party and begun again from the beginning with a new program and new people, with a new vision of a national Polish socialism in some form, then he would perhaps have had a chance of success.

As things are now, Polish workers are not working. Go-slows and sabotage are common occurrences. An underground resistance movement is spreading. It is obvious that Solidarity and the Independent Association of Students cannot disappear overnight!

Young people will of course be punished with long prison sentences. Some will give up out of fear. But there will always be people over whom a new heroes' monument will be raised after the next uprising. Those who are the most romantic will rot in prison. The most conformist will go over to the party. This is the future facing Polish youth.

If the Poles do not launch a new uprising in the next few years, Poland will be ruled by the security police, the army and the remnants of the party apparatus.

Such a rule would have to be founded on force and violence. It must of necessity keep alive the present feeling of constant danger threatening everyone. Only the constant threat of a Soviet invasion and a society in which repression reigns can guarantee calm in the country.

Calm for the Soviet Union -- of course. From this viewpoint it is correct to say that Jaruzelski chose the least bad solution. A dictatorship by one's own countrymen is still better than a foreign dictatorship.

On the other hand a foreign takeover would unite the whole people against the common enemy -- exactly what happened during World War II.

Jaruzelski took on himself an enourmous burden of bitterness, disappointment and enmity -- for he has lots of enemies, not least inside his own party, inside his own power apparatus. And it is no coincidence that it is precisely in the headquarters of the Security Police that leaflets are being printed and distributed containing rumors that the general's real name is Jaruzel and that he comes from a Jewish family which made a living from horse trading.

From the same source come attacks on Deputy Prime Minister Rakowski, who is accused of collaboration with the CIA, of corruption and of being of Jewish origin.

Leaflets containing anti-Semitic jokes are circulating freely and their object is to prove the existence of a Jewish conspiracy in Poland -- Rakowski, Geremek, Mazowiecki, Urban, Jaruzel...that is, the party, the government and Solidarity. It would seem that it is only the Security Police itself which is racially pure.

What should one wish for Poland in the present situation? Perhaps it sounds absurd, but what one would wish for would be that the party was able to raise itself from its death bed and together with Solidarity create an authentic political power which everyone -- workers and intellectuals alike -- could accept.

However, the actions of the power apparatus have so far pointed in the opposite direction. Its clear endeavors have been the destruction of the ties which have grown strong between workers and intellectuals since August 1980. As a high-ranking party official once said to me, "That friendship must be crushed!"

"We cannot take on workers and intellectuals together!"

The PZPR is a political party only in name. And only in name is it a workers' party. Those workers who were members went over to Solidarity. Some tried to unite their membership of the party with members of Solidarity.

From the very beginning Solidarity fulfilled all the dreams of the Polish worker -- and not only of the Polish worker. Solidarity was both a trade union, a popular movement, a sort of collective ombudsman, a popular court, a collective conscience and last but not least a place where it was possible to discuss politics.

On Solidarity's premises the workers felt at home -- and not as if they were in the drawing rooms of their bosses. The workers' party had become as foreign to them as capitalists' palaces would have been in an earlier era. For all too long power in the party had belonged to people whose skin yellowed from sitting in attendance at conferences and whose hands had become fat through idleness.

This party cannot be reformed, improved or renewed -- in the same way as the workers' blook spilt in the streets cannot be erased from the history of the working class. Swedish social democrats know what they are doing when at every meeting they remember Aadalen [incident in 1931 when 5 people in a strike demonstration were shot by the military].

In a normal country power would naturally be transferred to the opposition when those in power had been compromised as they have in Poland. But Poland is not a normal country. The only way of emerging from the crisis should therefore be an agreement between the moderate, progressive and liberal forces in the party and Solidarity.

Indeed! But the representatives of the reformist groups within the party are today in prison together with those members of Solidarity who have been interned. Seven delegates to the 9th extraordinary party congress and all the democratically elected secretaries of the party organizations in the Torun Province are also under arrest.

These people are now imprisoned simply because of their liberal views -- and despite the fact that they have never gone outside the framework of the communist doctrine.

It is precisely these people whom the people in the party apparatus hate most of all. It is the liberal forces within the party who are always seen as the greatest threat to the party's interests by people like Siwak, Olszowski and Grabski.

If the party had not crushed its internal reform movement, it would perhaps have had a chance of taking over the government of the country without a revolutionary overthrow and of ruling better than Kadar did in Hungary. However, one question remains: Would it have been possible without Russian tanks?

At the present time the situation in Poland is desperate -- and will remain so for several years to come. The party will not be renewed and the state of martial law will not be lifted. On the contrary! What awaits the Poles is neo-Stalinism. The PZPR has lost its best men and its best ideas.

PAKISTANI PRESIDENT HAQ VISITS BUCHAREST

Talks Open With Ceausescu

AU202055 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2015 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Bucharest, 20 Jan (AGERPRES) -- On January 20 official talks started at the State Council, between Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

Participating in the talks are:

For Romania - Gheorghe Opera, first deputy prime minister, Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, Ion Avram, minister of the machine building industry, Vasile Bulucea, minister of transports and telecommunications, Gheorghe Caranfil, minister of the chemical industry, Ion Tesu, minister of agriculture and food industry, Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Alexandru Margaritescu, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, Petre Preoteasa, minister secretary of state, first deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee, Constantin Mitea, adviser to the president of the republic, Constantin Burada, Romanian ambassador to Pakistan, Marcel Dinu, director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

For Pakistan - Agha Shahi, minister of foreign affairs, Rear Admiral Mohammad Fazil Janjua, minister of the food industry and agriculture, Elahi Bux Soomro, minister of industry, Lieutenant General Said Qadir, minister of production and railways, Lieutenant General (K.O. Arif), chief of the president's private guard, Riaz Piracha, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, Iqbal Husain, Pakistani ambassador to Bucharest, Major General (Mujibur Rehman Khan), first deputy minister of information and broadcasting, and (Asif Edzi), directors in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

President Nicolae Ceausescu welcomed the visit President Mohammad Ziaul Haq is paying to our country, that is illustrative of the good relations of friendship and collaboration established between Romania and Pakistan. The Romanian head of state expressed the belief that the understandings to be reached during the talks would confer new dimensions on the cooperation between the two countries both on a bilateral plane and in the field of the international life, in tune with the interests and aspirations of both peoples.

President Mohammad Ziaul Haq warmly thanked [Ceausescu] for the invation of visiting Romania, for the hospitality extended to him from the first moments of his arrival in Romania, stating that he saw in it an expression of the friendship, esteem and respect the Pakistani and Romanian peoples nurture for each other. The Pakistani head of state manifested his satisfaction at meeting again with President Nicolae Ceausescu, at continuing the open and useful exchange of opinions in questions of joint interest, at examining and establishing together the ways and means meant to ensure a more intense promotion of the collaboration between Pakistan and Romania, to the benefit of the two countries and peoples.

Convinced that the dialogue they will conduct will contribute, through its results, to the amplification and enrichment of the Romanian-Pakistani relations, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mohammad Ziaul Haq began the first round of talks.

Stress was laid with satisfaction on the fact that the Romanian-Pakistani relations had made important progress on multiple planes in the last few years. Likewise, it was considered that favourable premises were provided for the further development and deepening of the bilateral relations. Both sides declared for an as high capitalization as possible of the existing possibilities of amplifying commercial exchanges through the finalization and identification of new economic actions, the intensification of cooperation in mining, agriculture and food industry, metal working, building materials, electronics, transportation and other branches of joint interest.

With that end in view, during the talks, the speciality ministers were instructed to find, during the visit, concrete ways and means of expanding the mutually advantageous collaboration and cooperation between Romania and Pakistan.

Both sides considered that the steady promotion of the Romanian-Pakistani relations serve the two countries' and the peoples' progress and prosperity, the cause of peace, understanding and collaboration among nations.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Mohammad Ziaul Haq also exchanged opinions on current questions of the international life.

The talks pass in an atmosphere of friendship, esteem and mutual understanding.

Ceausescu Dinner Speech

AU202204 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2100 GMT 20 Jan 82

["Speech of His Excellency Mr. Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania at the official dinner given in honour of the President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, General Mohammad Ziaul Haq and of Madam Ziaul Haq" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 20 Jan [AGERPRES] -- Dear Mr. President, Madame Ziaul Haq, dear guests from the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, comrades and friends, I am greatly pleased to cordially greet yourself, Mr. President, to greet the distinguished Madame Ziaul Haq and the collaborators accompanying you as guests of Socialist Romania and to extend to you - on my own behalf and on that of my wife - a warm welcome to this country.

The visit you are paying to Romania is an illustration of the positive course followed by the Romanian-Pakistani reltaions of friendship and cooperation, an expression of our mutual desire to give them an ever wider scope. I am glad that after the meeting and talks we had together in the month of May, 1980, in Belgrade, we have had the opportunity to see each other again and to continue the dialogue initiated then, to have an interchange of views on the stage of our relations, as well as on the prospects for the further strengthening of the cooperation and collaboration between Romania and Pakistan both on the bilateral plane and in the world arena.

We are really pleased to note that, in recent years, significant progress has been scored in the Romanian-Pakistani relations, particularly in the field of economic exhanges, of collaboration and cooperation in the achievement of important industrial objectives. I would like to mention in this context the building - through the combined efforts of the Romanian and Pakistani workers, technicians and engineers - of the national refinery in Karachi, an important unit of the Pakistani industry, and example of the mutually beneficial cooperation between two developing countries. Other cooperation activities are also under way for the building of important economic objectives in the field of oil processing, cement industry and others.

Undoubtedly, all this represents just a small part of what our two countries can achieve together, by cooperating fruitfully, on the basis of fully equal rights, mutual esteem and benefit. We believe that the ever growing economic, technological and scientific potential of Romania and Pakistan offers great possibilities for the expansion of our cooperation mainly in petrochemistry, rail and sea transports, electronics, mining industry, agriculture and in other domains of mutual interest. Therefore, it is our desire that, during your visit to Romania, during the talks we have started today, we find fresh ways and means for the manifold development of our cooperation, in the interest and to the benefit of the peoples of our two countries, of the cause of peace and international understanding.

Mr. President, the Romanian people are aware of and highly rate the endeavours made by the Pakistani people for their independent development, for their advancement along the path of economic and social progress. We sincerely rejoice at the achievements they have been scoring so far and, as good friends, we wish the Pakistani people further and ever greater success on this way.

During your visit to Romania you will have the opportunity to know part of the preoccupations and achievements of our people, who - free masters of their destinies, are acting steadily for the growth of the national economy, for the flourishing of science and culture, for the raising of the living standard, for the upbuilding of the manifoldly developed socialist society in Romania.

While doing its utmost for the implementation of its programmes of socialist development, Romania also acts consistently for the securing of a climate of peace, detente and wide international cooperation, being confident that it is only in such a climate that our people - like all the other peoples of the world - can secure their unhindered economic and social development, their national independence and sovereignty, their progress and welfare.

However, we have to say that we are deeply concerned about the present international situation which continues to be extremely complex. On the one hand we are witnessing the ever stronger assertion of peoples' will and determination to develop freely and independently, to live and cooperate with one another in an atmosphere of peace and security. But, on the other hand, great tension has been created as a result of the old imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist policy of inequity and oppression, of the maintenance of conflicts and tensions, of the intensification of the trends towards consolidating and redividing the spheres of influence. The world economic crisis - which has practically affected all countries of the world - is expanding and deepening. The arms race is reaching unprecedented dimensions. All this means an ever greater danger to peoples' freedom and independence, to the peace and security of the whole mankind.

Under these circumstances we deem it necessary that we should do everything possible for the peoples and advanced forces all over the world to rally their efforts for an ever closer cooperation with a view to stopping the worsening of international tensions, for the resumption and promotion of the policy of detente, peace, cooperation and observance of the independence of all nations.

Acting in this spirit, Romania takes an active part in international life, in the endeavours for the positive settlement of the major issues on which the securing of peace and world cooperation depend. We attach outstanding importance to the cooperation with all the socialist countries and, primarily, with our neighbours. We have also been strengthening our solidarity and cooperation with the developing countries, with the non-aligned countries, since we consider it to be a prerequisite of the anti-imperialist struggle for the elimination of the policy of unequality and oppression, for the free assertion of every people.

In the spirit of peaceful co-existence, we expand our economic, technical, scientific and cultural relations with the capitalist, developed countries, with all the countries of the world, irrespective of their social system. At the basis of all those relations we firmly place the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage, while steadfastly acting for those principles getting wide observance in international affairs.

We have welcomed the resumption of the talks in Geneva between the Soviet Union and the United States of America on the question of middle range missiles in Europe and we are hopeful that no effort will be spared so that those talks may conclude with results up to the expectations of the peoples.

While firmly standing for the setting up of denuclearized zones, this country has been acting for the turning of the Balkans - the area where it is located - into an area of cooperation and good neighbourliness, free of nuclear weapons.

Romania also takes a most resolute action for the cessation of arms race and for the undertaking of concrete steps towards disarmament, first of all towards nuclear disarmament. We hold that everything should be done to halt the spiralling military expenditures and to earmark the funds thus saved for the assistance of developing countries and for the solving of social and economic questions in each country. Generally speaking, we should do our utmost so that the wonderful achievements of science and technology, of human knowledge, be exclusively put at the service of the peoples' progress and well-being, of their peace and independence -- and not at the service of war and destruction.

We feel that, in the present international situation, there is the need for most resolute actions in order that force and the threat of force be done away with, while all conflicts be settled only by peaceful means, through negotiations. There is a large number of differences, conflicts and states of tension in today's world - in Africa, Asia and other areas of the Earth. Life, however, has shown that there is no difference - no matter how complex it may be - that cannot be settled by political means, if one starts from the interests of international peace and cooperation and from the right of every people to free and independent development.

Starting from the serious consequences of the Middle East conflict for international affairs as a whole, Romania declares for a lasting peace in that area, on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied after the 1967 war and the settlement of the problem of the Palestinian people, through the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

With regard to the situation in Afghanistan, Romania, as you know, has always stood for a political settlement, through direct negotiations, with the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, conducive to the cessation of any outside support to anti-government forces and, also, to the withdrawal of the Soviet troops from that country, which should secure the independence, free and democratic development of the Afghan people, in the interest of good neighbourliness and cooperation in the area, of international peace and security.

As part of its general policy, this country gives active support to the peoples fighting against imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist domination and oppression, for their right to free and independent development. We have shown our full solidarity with the struggle of the Namibian people, under the leadership of the Southwest African People's Organization [SWAPO], to attain full independence. We also act steadfastly for the liquidation of racial discrimination and apartheid policy carried out by South Africa.

We feel that one of the outstanding problems of our times, which demands urgent solution, is the liquidation of underdevelopment, of the wide gaps between the rich and the poor countries. There is a need for resolute action to be undetaken for the setting up of a new international economic order, based on full equality, apt to secure the faster progress of the countries lagging behind and to facilitate a greater access for them to the achievements of modern science and technology.

There are many problems in international affairs which demand new, democratic solutions. We feel that all states, irrespective of size and social system, should participate in the settlement of those problems. A more important part in this respect should be played by the small and middle-size countries, the developing and the non-aligned states, which make the majority in the world and are directly interested in a policy of independence, peace and cooperation.

I am gratified to underscore here the good co-operation between Romania and Pakistan, at the United Nations and other international bodies, at the "Group of 77" and in the Nonaligned Movement and express my confidence that our cooperation will further widen in the future.

Mr. President, fully confident that the visit you are paying to Romania will become a landmark in the development on the good relations between our countries and peoples, may I propose a toast:

- To the friendship and cooperation between Romania and Pakistan,

- To the prosperity of the friendly Pakistani people,

- To your own good health, Mr. President, and to the good health of Mrs. Ziaul Haq,

- To the good health of our Pakistani guests,

- To the peace and co-operation all over the world.

Haq Dinner Speech

AU211052 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Toast by Pakistani President Ziaul Haq at 20 January official dinner in Bucharest]

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Jan (AGERPRES) -- Your Excellency Mr. President, Madame Ceausescu, distinguished ladies and gentlemen,

I am deeply touched, Mr. President, by your kind words and the warm welcome that has been accorded to us during our visit to your beautiful country. May I express my sincere gratitude to you and to your government for the generous hospitality extended to us and to the members of my delegation.

Mr. President, though this is my first visit to Romania, this is not my first meeting with you. I had the privilege of meeting you in Belgrade in May 1980 and I still cherish warm memories of that meeting.

It is a matter of profound satisfaction for Pakistan that trust, understanding and steadfastness have been the hallmark of our friendship. This relationship is based on identity of views regarding the fundamentals of interstate relations. Pakistan and Romania are both committed to the principles of noninterference in the internal affairs of other states and to respect for their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. Our two countries have cooperated in upholding the right of self-determination of peoples subjected to colonial domination. We both share a deep aversion to hegemonism and imperialism in all their forms and manifestations.

My visit, Mr. President, affords me a valuable opportunity for formal and informal exchange of views on international and bilateral questions. I am confident that our exchanges will further consolidate the mutually beneficial cooperation which exists between our two countries in diverse fields. This cooperation which has been institutionalised through the Pakistan-Romanian Joint Governmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, benefits both our countries. We in Pakistan are grateful for the help rendered to us by Romania in many fields, notably in petrochemical and cement projects. The national refinery project in Karachi could rightly be regarded as a monument to our friendship.

Mr. President, the international situation has sharply deteriorated. Tensions have been further aggravated. The world economy is passing through a perilous phase. All this constitutes a serious threat to peace and stability and arouses universal concern.

The region to which we belong has more than its share of the problems that afflict the world, President Zia further said.

The United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement and the Islamic Conference have pronounced themselves clearly on the principles which should govern a peaceful political solution of this problem.

Pakistan, Mr. President, remains committed to finding a political solution to the crisis in Afghanistan, in accordance with the principles of respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of states and noninterference in their internal affairs, as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations. It is the responsibility of the international community that peace and stability return to Afghanistan so that the ordeal of its people can end. We for our part are cooperating with the United Nations secretary-general, who is uniquely placed to deal with such critical situations in order to promote a peaceful political solution of the problem.

As a country devoted to the principles of the United Nations Charter, we wish to see a peaceful and stable order in the world at large and more particularly in our own region. In conformity with the desire to foster good neighbourly ties, Pakistan has pursued a policy of normalisation of relations with India. A durable structure of peace between our two countries can rest only on mutual trust and confidence. It is in pursuance of this objective that we have made proposals in good faith for a no-war pact between us. Pakistan is, and will continue to remain, nonaligned and will adhere faithfully to the principles of the Nonaligned Movement, in which we welcome the interest and participation of Romania.

We are seriously concerned over the growing build-up of the military presence of the superpowers in the Indian Ocean, and fully support efforts directed towards the realisation of the concept of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace.

Mr. President, the crisis in the Middle East is a source of the deepest concern to us as indeed it is to you. Like Romania, Pakistan believes that the root of the problem remains the continued denial of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the establishment of their own independent and sovereign state. A just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East cannot be achieved without the full participation, on the basis of equality, of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Pakistan, as a member of the Islamic Conference and the Nonaligned Movement has unreservedly supported, and will continue to support, international efforts to bring peace to the Middle East, on the basis of complete Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories including Jerusalem, in accordance with the United Nations resolutions.

Mr. President, I have mentioned earlier the growing tension in East-West relations and escalation of the nuclear arms race. We, therefore, welcome the dialogue initiated between the United States and the Soviet Union on the reduction of their nuclear forces in Europe, and it is our earnest hope that these talks would pave the way to nuclear disarmament and the strengthening of international peace and security.

It is a matter of gratification to us that both Pakistan and Romania advocate the concept of regional disarmament. Pakistan, it may be recalled, was the prime mover for a conference of non-nuclear weapon states twelve years ago and has since then persevered in its efforts to promote measures for disarmament and peace. These steps include the establishment of a nuclear free zone in South Asia and security guarantees to non-nuclear states. These constructive proposals merit the support of all peace-loving countries.

The alarming deterioration of the international economic situation, particularly of the developing countries, is another dimension of the problems facing the world. The condition of the developing countries is characterized by economic stagnation, large external deficits, adverse terms of trade, growing protectionism and a mounting debt burden. The situation can be redressed only if the economic inter-dependence of the North and South upon each other is fully realised and this realization is translated into a constructive dialogue between both sides. Our hopes are focussed on efforts for global negotiations and we wish to see a happy outcome.

Like Romania, Pakistan fully supports the struggle of the South African people to dismantle the inhuman system of apartheid and to restore the dignity and human rights of the people of South Africa. We stand by the Namibian people who are waging a relentless struggle under the leadership of South-West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) for their independence. We call for the immediate withdrawal of South Africa from Namibia.

A happy coincidence finds me and my party in Romania just a few days before your excellency's birthday. I feel great pleasure in extending on behalf of myself, my wife and on behalf of my delegation, our warmed felicitations and best wishes for your excellency's health and long life. We also wish you continued success in your efforts to lead the people of Romania to ever greater heights of progress and prosperity.

Excellencies, ladies and gentleman, may I now request you to join me in a toast,

-- To the health, and personal well-being of this Excellency President Nicolae Ceausescu,

-- To the health and happiness of Madame Ceausescu,

-- To the health and happiness of the distinguised guests present here,

-- To the continued progress and prosperity of the friendly people of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

-- To lasting friendship between Pakistan and Romania, and

-- To world peace and prosperity.

Talks Continue

AU211528 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Official talks continued at the State Council palace today between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Republic of Pakistan. The talks were attended by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania, and Agha Shahi, minister of foreign affairs of Pakistan.

The new rounds of talks was devoted to further examining a wide range of problems of the current international political situation. Within this framework, the two sides stressed that particular tension has arisen in international life, as well as a complex and contradictory situation. On the one hand the people's will to develop freely and independently in a climate of peace and security is asserting itself to an increasingly greater extent, while on the other hand the policy of inequality and domination, of interference in the internal affairs of other countries, and of redividing the spheres of influence manifests itself more and more. They stressed that conflicts in various parts of the globe are being maintained and that the arms race is being intensified, the world economic crisis is being accentuated and that gaps between rich and poor countries are widening -- a fact that presents serious dangers for peace and the nations' independence.

The two sides emphasized that under such circumstances it is more than ever necessary to strengthen cooperation among all countries and peoples to stop the aggravation of the international situation, to resume and continue the policy of peace, detente and cooperation, and to base international relations on the principles of fully equal rights, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage and nonrecourse to the use or threat of force.

During the talks, the two sides noted that the implementation of security and cooperation in Europe -- a continent with a huge arsenal of weapons, especially nuclear weapons -- would have a positive influence on the overall world political life and would be in keeping with the interests of all nations.

In this respect, President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed the need to take firm action so that the Madrid meeting will end with positive results, that it will lead to the convening of a conference on trust and disarmament in Europe and that it will ensure the continuity of the process of building security and cooperation in Europe. He stressed that everything should be done to stop the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles on the European continent and to withdraw existing ones, to proceed to cutting back weapons and to achieve a Europe without nuclear weapons.

In turn, President Mohammad Ziaul Haq presented the current situation in South-West Asia and the Indian Ocean area, the problems that have emerged in relations between the countries in that part of the world and the implication of those problems on the development of the political climate in that area and throughout the world.

He stressed that the complex problems confronting the Asian countries must be resolved by political means in keeping with the aspirations for independence and progress of the respective peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace, understanding, good neighborliness and cooperation in that area and throughout the world.

He pointed out the importance of resolving all conflicts which still persist in the world solely by peaceful means and negotiations, by completely avoiding the use of force and the threat of force. The two heads of state stressed that stopping the arms race and proceeding to effective measures for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, is a target of the greatest importance and topicality and a basic element to eliminate the major sources of confrontations and the danger of war, to free peoples from the burden of military spending, to accelerate socioeconomic development and improve the well-being of all nations. The two sides stressed that any postponement in achieving disarmament increases world tensions and the danger of a military destructive confrontation.

During the talks, the two sides stressed the deeply negative effects of the world economic crisis, of the pronounced gap between rich and poor countries and of inequalities and inequities in international relations. They believed that under such conditions it is imperatively necessary to intensify efforts to reestablish the world economy on a stable basis, develop equitable cooperation and to achieve tangible measures aimed at eliminating underdevelopment and achieving a new international economic order that will favor the progress of all countries, especially of lagging countries, and that will facilitate the wide access of nations to the achievements of modern science and technology.

The two sides agreed that the just and lasting settlement of the complex problems concerning mankind requires the active participation, on an equal footing, of all countries -- a special role being incumbent on the small and medium-sized countries, on developing and nonaligned countries which represent the great majority of the world and are directly interested in a policy of independence and peace.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Mohammad Ziaul Haq stressed the positive cooperation between Romania and Pakistan within the United Nations and other international organizations and reiterated the desire of the two countries to strengthen cooperation between themselves in the service of the peoples' noble ideals of freedom and independence, of peace, security and progress.

The talks are taking place in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual esteem and understanding.

After concluding this round of talk at noon, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Mohammad Ziaul Haq were the guests of the Bucharest heavy machinery enterprise.

CEAUSESCU TOAST FOR ITALY'S PIETRO LONGO

AU211210 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 Jan 82 p 1

[Toast by President Nicolae Ceausescu at 19 January Bucharest dinner given in honor of a delegation of the Italian Social Democratic Party (PSDI) led by Peitro Longo, PSDI general secretary]

[Text] I would like to express my satisfaction and that of the party leadership at the positive relations existing between our parties and at the fact that you have responded to my invitation and have come on a visit.

We have conducted extensive discussions on numerous problems. I believe that those discussions will contribute to strengthening our cooperation in the struggle for political detente, for national independence and peace and for a Europe without nuclear weapons, for resolving all existing problems in the world by negotiations and for renouncing the use or threat of force.

Certainly, the problems are quite complicated and require all parties, political forces and governments to take sustained, responsible action toward the cause of the peoples' peace and independence; they require that nothing should be undertaken that would aggravate the international situation.

We have discussed -- and I want to stress with satisfaction -- the positive relations between Romania and Italy and their prospects for development. We have also discussed a broad range of probelsm. Certainly, it is normal that within the context of so many complex problems there should exist various interpretations and opinions on some of them. However, in my view it is essential for us to proceed from the need that the peoples should be left to resolve them themselves according to their desires and that they should choose their development road, without any outside interference, and it is essential for us to firmly apply the principles of equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs. This is a basic requirement for detente, peace and for mutually advantageous cooperation.

I would like to express the desire and conviction that relations between the RCP and PSDI will continue to develop, since this is in the interests of our peoples and the cause of peace, detente and international cooperation.

To your good health, Comrade Longo!

To the good health of all of you!

FOOD PRICING POLICY REVIEWED BY STATE OFFICIAL

AU211213 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Jan 82 p 3

["Correlating Retail and Production Prices -- An Objective Necessity for the Economic Development of the Country and for Raising the People's Living Standard," by Stelea Cozma, director general at the State Committee for Prices]

[Excerpt] In order to attain the 12th Party Congress objectives on socioeconomic development, it is necessary to ensure a constant correlation between production costs and prices. As is known, the prices of raw materials, fuel and energy have spiraled in recent years throughout the world. Similarly, the cost of certain domestic raw materials increased as a result of the utilization of lower grade minerals or of resources which are more difficult to extract. To that one must add the substantial remuneration increases of the preceding 5-year plan. All those factors influenced production costs both in agriculture and in the agricultural processing industry. In order to correlate prices with production costs, as of 1 January 1981 industrial production prices were increased approximately 13 percent, and agricultural production, contracting and purchase prices approximately 12 percent.

It should be mentioned that in 1981 alone increased purchase prices for vegetable and animal products brought agricultural producers additional incomes totaling about 10 billion lei. Through the new measures adopted last December by the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee to stimulate agricultural producers -- issued in the State Council decree on contracts for and purchases of vegetable agricultural products -- the above producers, by delivering all planned vegetable products to the state stocks will realize additional incomes totaling over 14 billion lei this year. To that one must add the additional incomes derived by agricultural producers from increases in contract and purchase prices and from production bonuses for livestock, poultry and animal products in accordance with the State Council decree. Those measures are designed to eliminate discrepancies between actual production costs and delivery prices, to ensure profitability for all agricultural products, to provide greater material incentive for all agricultural producers and better market supplies and other resources for the national economy.

The economy is a live body in continual movement and subject to the impact of production changes. In view of that fact and in order to achieve a judicious price policy, retail prices must reflect production costs. In our country retail prices, especially in the food industry, have not been changed for years. Thus, the retail prices for sugar, sunflower oil, rice and other products were set 30 years ago. However, following the measures taken to increase agricultural production, production costs in the food industry have become higher than retail prices. Were this situation to continue it would curb the development of the food industry, since industrial enterprises would have to market products at prices lower than costs and thus register losses. However, in accordance with the requirements of the new economic mechanism featuring workers' self-management and self-administration, no economic unit may be unprofitable and live on state subsidies.

Hence, ensuring a constant correlation between costs, production prices and retail prices constitutes an objective economic requirement.

CONSTANTIN MEETS CEMA OFFICIALS IN MOSCOW

AU211935 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 21 Jan (AGERPRES) -- In Moscow to attend the proceedings of the CMEA Executive Committee, Nicolae Constantin, deputy prime minister of Romania, had working meetings with N.V. Talyzin, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, and with Jozsef Marjai, deputy prime minister of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Questions related to bilateral economic relations were examined on the occasion.

BRIEFS

NEW MERCHANT VESSELS -- Bucharest, 12 Jan (AGERPRES) -- In January, ships of various tonnages, recently delivered to the Romanian sea-going merchant fleet will leave Constanta in their first cruise. They are 3 ore carriers -- two of 65,000 dwt, and another of 55,000 dwt and 2 cargoes -- 7,500 and 4,500 dwt, built in 1981 by Romanian shipyards, which accounts for a 2.8 million dwt rise of the tonnage of the fleet. In 1981, the Romanian shipyards -- Constanta, first of all, which turns out more than 50 percent of the production of big capacity ships, build sea-going ships with a total displacement of over 600,000 dwt, half of which were intended for export. In 1982, Constanta, Galti, Mangalia, Braila, Oltenita and Drobeta-Turnu Severin shipyards are to deliver to the Romanian sea-going fleet ships totalling over 300,000 dwt. The programme of development and modernization of our own merchant fleet, launched by Romania at the beginning of the eighth decade, (when the fleet tonnage went up five-fold) will be further fulfilled at a high pace, so that the capacity of the national fleet should attain 5.5 million dwt by 1985. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 12 Jan 82 AU]

GAZI DISCUSSES LCY-PZPR TIES WITH POLISH ENVOY

LD211428 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1412 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Jan (TANJUG) -- Pavle Gazi, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received Wiktor Kinecki, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to the SFRY. They discussed a number of issues relating to cooperation between the LCY and the PZPR.

ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT RECEIVES BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR

AU211520 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Today, Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly, received Rayko Nikolov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

FRG TRADE UNION CHIEF VETTER PAYS VISIT

Djuranovic Receives Vetter

LD212054 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1422 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Jan (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, today received Heinz Oskar Vetter, president of the German Trade Union Federation DGB.

The conversation, in which Rade Galeb, president of the Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, also took part dealt with the development and functioning of the system of self-management with the role of trade unions in the system of self-managing agreement-making and decision making and with the current economic situation in Yugoslavia.

The talks were also attended by Horst Graber, FRG ambassador to the SFRY.

Galeb, Vetter Hold Talks

LD212150 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1410 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Jan (TANJUG) -- Official talks started today in Belgrade between the delegations of the Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia and the FRG Trade Union Federation led by the two trade union chairmen Rade Galeb and Heinz Oskar Vetter.

During the mutual exchange of information on economic trends in the two countries and in the world and on trade union activities, the two sides expressed the desire to examine within the framework of further strengthening of cooperation between the SFRY and the FRG trade union federations the possibility of the two trade union federations making a contribution to the promotion of economic relations between Yugoslavia and the FRG. They also pointed out the harm caused by the protectionism with which some countries or groups of countries are trying to find a way out of their present economic difficulties.

It was agreed during this afternoon's talks that possibilities should be considered as regards further promotion of activity and cooperation between the two trade union federations to protect the rights of the Yugoslav workers who are temporarily employed in the FRG, as well as the Yugoslav and FRG trade union federations' involvement in the international trade union movement to resolve topical international economic and political problems.

SOCIAL COUNCIL VIEWS RELATIONS WITH W. EUROPE

LD211946 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1655 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Belgrade 21 Jan (TANJUG) -- Continuing its normal practice of considering relations between Yugoslavia and individual regions of the world, the Federal Social Council for International Relations devoted its discussion today to the relations between our country and West European countries.

During several hours of debate, under the chairmanship of Milos Minis, the council considered many aspects and the place and role of West Europe in international trends. In the opinion of the council members, the countries of this region represent an important, although not entirely independent, factor in international trends and world power relations. Although the place of West Europe in international relations is primarily determined by the general strategy of the superpowers, these countries, more than other factors of the capitalist world, grasp and consider the interdependence of world political and economic trends and problems. West Europe is therefore an increasingly dynamic international factor which is interested in finding partners also outside the circle of its alliances because thus it can more strongly exert influence on the lessening of antagonism between the superpowers and on the revival of detente and strengthening of peace, something in which the countries of this region are very interested.

Consistent with its policy of nonalignement, Yugoslavia is interested in developing all-round bilateral and international relations and cooperation also with these countries. To this end, all initiatives and activities of these countries and individual organizations, associations or movements in them which contribute to strengthening Europeans security and cooperation in the spirit of the Helsinki Conference Final Act and all activities which, in keeping with the principles of nonalignment, can contribute to strengthening peace will be strongly supported by Yugoslavia also when they originate in the East European countries. This is the stance of the council members.

It is in the permanent interest of our country to build, expand and strengthen -- in keeping with known principles -- the best possible relations of partnership with the West European countries and that we develop mutually beneficial bilateral and international cooperation within the framework of the CSCE, the United Nations and all international organizations.

The council also paid attention to the difficulties in implementing such endeavors, the biggest of which, although not the only one, is our payments deficit in the trade with these countries. In this connection, it was emphasized that such unequal and unbalanced economic relations, which represent an increasingly limiting factor of cooperation with West Europe, should be overcome.

SAWPY DISCUSSES NEW FEDERAL COMMITTEES

LD211932 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1430 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Jan (TANJUG) -- "Coordination committees" are to be formed for four areas of the economy and social activities in which the federation has not had federal administrative organs up to now. The committees should ensure cooperation and coordinate work on tasks and work of joint interest to the republics, provinces and the federation. The agreement on the formation of these committees was signed by the Federal Executive Council and the executive councils of the republics and provinces (apart from the Executive Council of the Croat assembly, whose signature is expected soon). It was discussed widely at today's session of the SAWPY federal conference section for education, science, culture and physical education.

On this occasion the document on forming coordination committees for tourism, education, property and legal relations and the environment was accepted as a whole, although remarks were heard not so much about the content of the agreement as about the way in which it was adopted.

The discussion showed that it is expected that the coordination committee for science, technology, education, culture and physical culture should coordinate the various standpoints and ensure a greater degree of community in this sphere. The coordination committee, will be composed of nine members -- representatives of the executive councils of the republics and provinces and the Federal Executive Council -- will permit the resolution of those problems in education, culture and science which, because of the diversity of solutions in the republics and provinces, have not been resolved. It was emphasized at the meeting that for a long time there has been a need to coordinate activity in this sphere at the federal level. One example of the significance of the committee is that it will establish a unified system of education and upbringing in the country. Its activity will prevent instances such as that of the text book for the children of Yugoslav citizens temporarily employed abroad which has been in preparation for 8 years due to disagreement over its contents.

However, as well as making favorable assessments about the above agreement, the section members reproached the Federal Executive Council for not consulting the Socialist Alliance when working out the document, particularly because it was only being discussed after the agreement had been signed.

LCY WORKING GROUP DISCUSSES DEFENSE IN MACEDONIA

AU211743 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Jan 82 p 4

[Text] A working group of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, led by Milan Daljevic, executive secretary of the Presidium, has stayed a few days in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia as part of the preparations for the 12th LCY Congress, and implementation of the decisions of the 17th Session of the LCY Central Committee for the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. Yesterday, it had talks in the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia. In the talks, it was particularly stressed that all-people's defense and social self-protection are increasingly being manifested in practice, through the broad ideopolitical actions of the League of Communists, as a special right, obligation and care of every working man and citizen. This has contributed to increased socialization of this very important field.

GRLICKOV LECTURES ON SOCIALISM IN KUMROVEC

LD211730 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1035 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Kumrovec, 21 Jan (TANJUG) -- At the beginning of this decade the conditions in which the workers and communist movement in the world is operating are more complex than in the 1970's. One therefore often hears opinions that socialism, as a world process, is in a crisis.

In spite of a number of unfavorable trends in this respect, such an assertion cannot, however, be accepted. Over the last decade several more countries have asserted that they are socialist. It should be said in addition that the crises with which the socialist countries are being confronted are not [words garbled] compromise socialism as an idea. Many peoples (and social strata) in the world continue to struggle for socialism. It can therefore be said that in spite of everything socialism is nevertheless getting stronger, Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, underlined in a lengthy lecture to students of the Josip Broz Tito LCY Political School in Kumrovec.

Speaking about the place and role of our country in the workers' and communist movement, Grlickov pointed out the exceptional contribution that we have always made in this resepct. We have sufficient strength to continue to maintain in the workers' and communist movement the prominent place which objectively belongs to us, and to make an even greater contribution to it, Grlickov stated. Touching on the most topical events in the workers' and communist movement, Grlickov devoted particular attention to trends in Western Europe, Africa and China.

Last year's victory and coming to power of French and Greek socialists was a great event for the European left. It would of course be good for this wave to spread to other countries. But one must be realistic and bear in mind the objective situation in which the communists of Italy, Spain and other Western European countries, for example, operate today, Grlikov said.

Regarding African countries and the way in which they are building socialism, one should always bear in mind the specific nature of the conditions in which the processes are unfolding. A number of countries, and among these are countries which have constituted themselves through their constitutions, or describe themselves as socialist in the programs of their ruling parties, nevertheless do not accept Marxism as their political philosophy. We must also bear this fact in mind, Grlickov said, when we look at the development of the world socialist process.

The Chinese Communist Party is undergoing a process of change, both in its domestic and in its foreign policy strategy. We support its search for its own path in the development of socialism. Like the opening up toward the world, and toward the workers' and communist movement, this accords with the practice of our policy on differing paths and ideopolitical pluralization in the workers' and communist movement, Aleksandar Grlickov said.

LCY'S JANZIC DISCUSSES POLAND AT SAWP MEETING

LD201424 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1002 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Zagreb, 20 Jan (TANJUG) -- Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spoke at the Zagreb SAWP social club last night about the topical questions of the workers' and communist movement in the struggle for progress and socialism in the world. In a long address he stressed that it is the right of every workers and communist party freely to build and define its own path of struggle for social transformation in keeping with the conditions in which it operates. This was acknowledged and confirmed by all the participants in the 1976 Berlin conference of communist and workers parties. However, he noted that within these parties there are still forces which are trying to impose their own models and stands.

During the talk reference was made to the events in Poland, in which connection Janzic said that each party has the right and the commitment to analyze the reasons behind the situation which has arisen in Poland for its own requirements. In so doing it must not take upon itself the right to meddle in Polish internal affairs or those of any other country or party. Stressing that from the political, ideological and international viewpoint the situation in that country is very complex, he noted that the working class and the people of Poland face very serious tasks.

Janzic also spoke at length about the many LCY activities on the plane of international cooperation.

SAWPY CONFERENCE ADOPTS STABILIZATION TASKS

AU181510 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Jan -- We are facing a complex economic situation and other difficulties at a time of complex international developments, and this calls for full mobility and full responsibility of all elements in implementing the adopted tasks.

The current social moment demands that in all our activities we constantly bear in mind the country's unity and its political stability.

In relation to the tasks and goals of economic stabilization it is necessary to intensify the struggle to strengthen the role and authority of the delegate assemblies and other self-managing organs and to test the capability and determination of the economic and political cadres to struggle for realizing the adopted policy.

High inflation brings along increasingly more difficult economic, political and social consequences. To reduce the level of inflation is the basic, primary task resulting from the resolution on implementing the country's medium-term development plan this year.

Those who isolate the market work in the most direct way possible against the workers class' vital interests, against our country as a community of voluntarily united peoples and nationalities enjoying equal rights.

The struggle for legality, for respect for norms and accords, the struggle for the legal security of the working people and citizens must become a permanent task of the organizations of the Socialist Alliance and of all parts of the front and one of the most important starting points of our struggle for economic stabilization.

The above are some of the emphases made in the introductory speech by Dr Vasil Grivcev and in the discussion at today's session of the SAWPY Federal Conference which discussed and adopted tasks of the Socialist Alliance in implementing the resolution in implementing Yugoslavia's social plan for the 1981-85 period in 1982.

In the introductory speech, the discussion and in the conclusions, which contain the Socialist Alliance's tasks in implementing the resolution, it is stressed that the struggle for stabilization must be waged in all spheres of social work and decision making, beginning with large investments, the material production costs and public and common expenditures up to the expenditures for management and administration, entertainment, unnecessary travel, various manifestations and other meetings which excessively burden income and material balance sheets. All this requires that the activity of the Socialist Alliance be organized and led in such a way that the working man's vital interest in implementing economic stabilization will become a law for all, that in this sense every decision on social resources and on earned income be subject to the assessment of the delegate grassroots, that through the delegate mechanism it is necessary to ensure that social accords and self-managing agreements are based on realistic economic foundations and that the implementation of the adopted policy be constantly followed and controlled.

At today's session, the delegates of the federal conference adopted a document on the tasks of the Socialist Alliance in preparing and in carrying out the elections for members of the delegations and for delegates of the assemblies of the socio-political and self-managing interest communities in 1982 and the rules of procedure of the work of the Socialist Alliance.

The delegates of the federal conference expressed unanimous support for the proposal of the committee for marking BORBA'S jubilee -- the 60th anniversary of the paper's publication -- and decided that the newspaper BORBA be proposed for a decoration.

SAWPY PRESIDENT KOLJ SIROKA PRESENTED DECORATION

AU201212 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Jan 82 p 14

[M.A. report]

[Text] Pristina, 18 Jan -- At a ceremony held in the Kosovo Assembly building, Ali Sukrija, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, presented the Order of National Liberation to Kolj Siroka, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference with which the SFRY Presidency decorated him on the occasion of his 60th birthday and for his long revolutionary work.

Congratulating him on the high decoration, Ali Sukrija said that for over four decades Kolj Siroka has been in the leading ranks of fighters of our revolution who consistently implement the LCY policy and Comrade Tito's road and work.

Speaking about his life and revolutionary road, Sukrija stressed that as a young man, whose life was not easy, Siroka decided in his native Prizren in favor of the progressive revolutionary workers movement and ideas of the Yugoslav Communist Party. Just as before the war, thus also during the national liberation struggle Siroka actively participated as a fighter of the revolution and an organizer of the uprising against the occupier and traitors of the people. Siroka was elected secretary of the local committee of the Union of Communist Youth of Yugoslavia in Prizren and member of the local committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party for Prizren. During the war, he was arrested several times but had always succeeded in returning to the ranks of our revolution, where he held high military and political posts.

Since the country's liberation, Siroka devotedly and self-sacrificingly began working on reconstructing and developing the socialist community. He was one of the organizers of the publication of the Albanian language newspaper RILINDJA. Later he was elected to prominent political posts in the province, the Republic of Serbia and the country, where he consistently, conscientiously, creatively and with a high communist awareness waged a struggle to implement the policy of the LCY and Comrade Tito, while remaining a loyal soldier of our party in all stages of our socialist development. Throughout his entire life, he has made direct efforts aimed at strengthening the people's authority and the sociopolitical organizations, at the development and successful building of socialist social relations, the policy of national equality and togetherness among all peoples and nationalities, the overall affirmation of our country's policy, and at strengthening the LCY's unity and leading ideopolitical role.

Ali Sukrija stressed that Kolj Siroka has always resolutely waged a struggle and is waging a struggle now against all forms of hostile tendencies, primarily against the Greater-Albanian nationalist ideology and irredentist forces, as well as against the unitarianist, liberalistic, technobureaucratic and all other antisocialist and antiself-managing forces.

Expressing thanks to the SFRY Presidency for the high decoration and to Ali Sukrija for his warm words, Kolj Siroka said that in future he will fight with all his forces to implement the tasks which our party -- the LCY -- and our socialist self-managing society will set him.

BORBA REVIEWS DISCUSSIONS, SITUATION IN KOSOVO

AU191837 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Jan 82 p 4

[M. Antic report]

[Text] Pristina -- In the past 7 days, three discussions have been held at the provincial level on the political platform for the LCY action in implementing socialist self-management, brotherhood and unity and togetherness in Kosovo. That platform was discussed at the expanded sessions of the presidiums of the Socialist Alliance, the trade unions and the youth organization. Extensive discussions have also been held by communal sociopolitical organizations.

Two months have passed since the platform was published but it still continues to be discussed mainly in principle only. And yet it is known and, to be honest, no one denies that the platform provides strong support for and, briefly, "arms" for action everyone who wants an improvement of the political and security situation in Kosovo.

The discussions at the aforementioned forums showed that the League of Communists and all progressive forces in Kosovo did not join the action against counterrevolutiona only after the adoption of the platform. The activity has continued and continues now on the basis of the earlier conclusions by the party forums and the action program of the League of Communists of Kosovo. The results of this activity are significant and obvious, because it is estimated that the enemy has been defeated, but that the results are still far from those that are desired.

The reasons for that are obvious. The enemy continues to be active in some communities and aspires to collaborate with anyone, including, as it is pointed out here, with "the black devil" to sustain himself.

Furthermore, it is evident that a lack of clarity and a resistance still exists in the minds of a certain number of people. The work with the youth is still not sufficient nor is it proceeding according to plan. As a result of that, undesirable excesses are taking place among the inhabitants of the Pristina student center. The process of ideological-political differentiation is not developing in all communities in the way that has been planned and as it should develop. Many mistakes in the cadre policy in the associated labor and the sociopolitical organizations within it and in communes have not been corrected, although it has been clearly stated that there are individuals who hold power in their hands, who respect no one's conclusions and who simply obstruct the actions of progressive forces. Some communal leaderships are divided among themselves and the enemy directly exploits that situation. The process of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo has not been stopped, although it has been set as a primary task.

Do not these aforementioned burdens of the present political situation alone sound the alarm for the basic party organizations, local communities, branches, schools, faculties, work collectives, various institutions and all sociopolitical organizations and workers to move to more resolute action?

The platform provides a clear direction for that. Whether the platform is consistently carried out and becomes the awareness and the conscience of every communist and every working man depends exclusively on when and how the action is carried out at the grass-roots level.

KOSOVO NATIONALISTS CONTINUE 'PERFIDIOUS' ACTS

AU212115 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 2620 17 Jan 82 pp 10-11

[Milan Milosevic article: "Kosovo: How to Restore Confidence"]

[Summary] In Kosovo, "in an atmosphere in which the scope for nationalist provocations has diminished and the number of nationalist followers has declined, as Sinan Hasani said at Pristina University recently, some nationalities are nevertheless trying to carry out their activities 'continuously and perfidiously.' At times these activities take the form of distributing pamphlets, and at other they appear as assaults by rowdies or as group incidents.

"In the last month, reports about assaults on citizens have become more frequent. Some of these assaults were characterized by nearly fascist methods (iron pipes, surprise assaults by night). In Pristina, the doorkeeper of a student dormitory was beaten up because he refused entry to an unauthorized person. A whole series of attacks has taken place in Pec. In summer, a veteran who had joined the partisans at the very beginning of the liberation struggle during World War II was fired at, and in the fall, a bus was stopped and the driver and two of the passengers were beaten up.

"Then a rowdy who had been caught smuggling, in revenge beat up Dragan Ivanovic, a member of the Tourist Bureau and one of the five Ivanovic brothers in whose orchard trees were cut down by someone in the summer. A few days later, a woman sitting in her house was seriously wounded by revolver shots. With the exception of a few cases, these attacks were not preceded by any extraordinary activities of the victims. A poor man was attacked without any reason by rowdies about whom the only thing known is that they fled in an automobile with foreign license plates."

Vukasin Jokanovic, president of the commission for preventing emigration from Kosovo of the provincial executive council, believes that "organized attacks were involved in a majority of the aforementioned cases. It is characteristic of these attacks that everything happens very quickly and that the victims have no chance to see their attackers face to face. In Pec, all this is resulting in serious consequences both among citizens and among the individuals in power. People are becoming nervous and restless because the perpetrators of these acts have not been found.

"It seems that a loss of confidence in the institutions of legal prosecution is one of the decisive factors contributing to the decisions of people to move out. Ineffectiveness is often the cause of this loss of confidence." For instance, in Gjilane, after six cases of rape, the prosecution procedure was stopped because of lack of evidence. "The slowness of the courts is also mentioned increasingly frequently." For instance, a Mitrovica worker spent 10 years seeking justice after he had been dismissed from his work for wearing the Serbian national cap. "It is appropriate then to ask who really is provoking mistrust among nationalities: an inefficient, irresponsible and at times malicious person who has managed to reach a position of power."

During the summer, many tried to minimize the problem of emigration from Kosovo, claiming that very few cases of any pressure have been reported. But "the problem of emigration is a problem of atmosphere and of loss of prospects." For some months the issue of emigration was "some kind of privileged topic of the politicians of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality, but now the reports from the individual communes show that more and more Albanian cadres are repeating the same principled arguments that Sinan Hasani, Ali Sukrija and some others have been using in relation to this topic for a long time. Nevertheless, the issue has not been thoroughly discussed. 'I am not satisfied with the work of communal commissions. A lack of understanding and opportunism are still apparent, and in some communes (for instance in Pec and Kamenica) the commissions are totally inactive,' Vukasin Jokanovic says." It is also rumored that some Pristina public workers have changed their telephone numbers to protect themselves against night-provocations. But "the loss of self-confidence among the Serbs and Montenegrins and a feeling of being hurt, and a certain solidarity among the Albanians are not really poles apart. What is needed are small sensible human gestures of courage and good will. More of these are needed in Kosovo because the enemy is common."

Recently, yet another in a series of "student 'night concerts' at the Ulpijana dormitory provoked quite a few sharp commentaries here." Aslan Fazlija, who had formerly held an important party position in Pristina and is still active in political life, said at a recent party meeting at the university that "the student dormitories should be dormitories for worthy and honest students and not for the enemy troublemakers whose aim is to have the dormitories closed down." At the same meeting, Academician Hojredin Hodza asked why none of the troublemakers had been expelled from the dormitories. He also criticized certain journals for questioning all activities at the university, as well as the entire leadership of the province. In recent days, a section of the Kosovo public expressed surprise at the facts presented by the Belgrade television second program in its feature entitled "pseudo-science in the service of nationalism." As a well-informed public worker said, it had not been known in Kosovo that some research work by Pristina professors was assuming a racist character. "It is evident that a well-argued political and ideological analysis of many actions at the university is yet to be carried out. It is quite certain now that this task cannot be avoided."

At the beginning of January, a party meeting at the university discussed the successful and well attended talks and meetings with students toward the end of last year. But according to what has heard at the same meeting, those talks and meetings were also attended by "groups of provocators (usually from other departments) who tried to disrupt them by 'coughing all together, making noise and by making various uncomfortable movements.'" Some of these provocators also asked questions and expressed concern about harsh penalties and the rights of the Albanians in Serbia, Macedonia and Montenegro. At the same meeting it was also heard that aktivists are often subjected to pressures and accused of being "'spies'" or "'traitors.'"

Various commentaries have been heard about "a certain lowering of temperature here. Some people have gained a deceptive impression that the bureaucratic-nationalist forces have consolidated themselves in defending their own positions and avoiding specific responsibility by exploiting the current situation of the so-called threat of revanchism (this term also has been incorporated in the vocabulary of conferences) and by trying to manipulate claims that any criticism of wrong policies is tantamount to sowing hatred and mistrust toward the entire Albanian nation." However, some others who energetically advocate the need for clearing up the situation in Kosovo maintain that this impression is wrong. According to them, "the process of differentiation has not been completed and must be continued on the basis of the LCY platform." It is apparent that "a certain fatigue on one hand and some form of consolidation of the leadership on the other have forced a certain preelection pause." The most active aktivists apparently "believe that the elections will provide an opportunity for painlessly bypassing those who are unfit and incapable." One of these aktivists has told us that "there is no chance for the bureaucratic-nationalist forces to influence the cadre policy" because the cadre base has considerably widened and a certain number of experienced people will return from their duties at the republican and federal levels and join the political life in the province.

"Although there can be no room for complacency, the 9-month political struggle in Kosovo has nevertheless changed many things for the better. According to some, time has also accomplished quite a few things. Many people here have concluded that the irredentists have been dealt a moral knockout by the 'classic suicide of Mehmet Shehu in Tirana.'

"The greatest contribution in this respect has been made by the fact that many taboos have been eliminated and many irregularities have been subjected to public moral condemnation. For instance, it has been reported that this year many people have failed to meet their communal commitments. Pristina citizens are holding about 2 billion dinars of social funds: Water and telephone bills, television subscription fees and taxes have not been paid regularly in many cases. According to an analysis in Pristina, there are not many workers among the delinquent payees. A majority of them are from the middle strata, but there are also some 'more powerful' among them." "In the July-November period last year, the provincial market inspection service carried out about 400 individual inspections and uncovered some 60 cases of speculation."

The 600 fires in the province and the fact that only five arsonists have been uncovered in this connection must also be listened among the consequences of this troubled period.

"All these facts are now critically and openly discussed, and it seems that this is the most important guarantee that the situation will change for the better. Many of these unpleasant matters are discussed here now with greater openness and courage than 9 months ago. No matter to what extent all this may be troublesome to some people, it is nevertheless a symptom of moral renewal."

MONTENEGRIN DELEGATION VISITS KOSOVO 19 JAN

LD192124 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1610 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Pristina, 19 Jan (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro Executive Council and Chamber of Economy visited Pristina today and had talks with the representatives of the Kosovo Executive Council and of the Chamber of Economy.

Representatives of the executive councils and of the chambers of economy of Montenegro and Kosovo, led by Executive Councils Presidents Dr Milorad Stanojevic and Riza Sapundzija, acquainted themselves with the political situation and current economic trends in Montenegro and Kosovo and discussed topical issues, the problems of socioeconomic development and the implementation of the economic stabilization policy. The talks centered in particular on the results of the existing and on the possibilities of further cooperation by associated labor of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro and of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo on the basis of pooling labor and resources on income-based principles.

It was noted that cooperation in this sphere to date is not in line with actual needs and possibilities, and it was agreed that there are interests and real possibilities on both sides to promote economic and other cooperation by the Kosovo and Montenegrin economies.

It was stressed that such cooperation must be intensified in line with the attitudes stemming from the political platform for the action of the LCY in developing socialist self-management, brotherhood, unity and togetherness in Kosovo. Both sides expressed readiness to speed up the work on and to reach agreement more quickly on the initiatives of work organizations, chambers of economy and other associations for the joint realization of certain programs and projects. It was therefore agreed that representatives of chambers, banks and secretariats for the economy of Montenegro and Kosovo should formulate as soon as possible the guidelines for the selection of programs for the construction of projects that Montenegro's associated labor would build in Kosovo. It was also agreed to examine the possibilities of implementing joint programs between Trepca and the nonferrous metal mines in Montenegro, as well as in the sphere of agriculture and tourism.

Ilija Vakic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, received the delegation of the Montenegrin Executive Council and of the Chamber of Economy. In the talks, in which Riza Sapundzija, president of the Kosovo Executive Council, took part, information was exchanged on the political situation in the republic and the province as well as views on the most significant issues that had been discussed by the province's executive council.

During the day, the Montenegrin economists also visited the shock absorber factory in Pristina.

CROATIAN SAWP ENDORSES GOVERNMENT CANDIDATES

LD201234 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1050 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Zagreb, 20 Jan (TANJUG) -- At its session today the Presidium of the republican conference of the SAWP of Croatia endorsed the principles which guided the Yugoslav Presidency in proposing the candidates for president of the Federal Executive Council and for three federal secretaries, and also endorsed the proposed candidates for these functions: Milka Planinc, Lazar Mojsov, Stane Dolanc and Branko Mamula.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO ALGERIA -- Algiers, 28 Dec (TANJUG) -- Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid today expressed satisfaction with the development of Yugoslav-Algerian cooperation. He spoke during the presentation of credentials by new Yugoslav ambassador to Algeria Faik Dizdarevic. During the meeting, also attended by Algerian Minister of Foreign Affairs Mohamed Benyahia, President Chadli and Ambassador Dizdarevic assessed that the time had come for an all-round analysis of relations between the two countries and preparation of a basis for future cooperation at a higher level. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1650 GMT 28 Dec 81 LD]